

#4- M. CALDWELL BUTLER



Scrap
Book





Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

HOUSE OF DELEGATES PAGES DISTRIBUTE COVERS FOR BILLS JUST BEFORE ASSEMBLY OPENS
Paul Michelle III, Amir Pishdad Jr., Drew Hutcheson, Robert Bosher (from left) Begin Duties

'Old' Leaders Re-elected

Office-holders performing party, parliamentary and procedural chores for Democratic majorities in the Virginia House and Senate remained virtually the same for today's start of the 1970 General Assembly as they were two years ago.

This was determined yesterday in Democratic caucuses of both houses.

The Senate caucus was brief and perfunctory as the Senate is a holdover body, elected in 1967, and the present office-holders are in midterm.

In the House, the entire slate of officeholders, including Speaker John Warren Cooke of Mathews County, was re-elected for another term.

These included:

—Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, floor leader.

—George R. Rich of Richmond, clerk.

—Herman E. Harris of Richmond, sergeant-at-arms.

—Henry R. Snider of Richmond, doorkeeper.

The caucus also re-elected Del. Grady B. Dalton of Richlands as its permanent chairman; Del. Walther B. Fidler of Sharps, permanent secretary; and Del. Arthur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie County, permanent treasurer.

In Senate Democratic caucus elections to fill vacancies created by deaths or resignations, D. Hugh Boggs of Goochland County, was named sergeant-at-arms; Paul W. Snead of Chesterfield County, doorkeeper, and Harold D. Hamner of Amelia County, assistant doorkeeper.

The Senate also named nine pages. One is James O. Butler of Roanoke, 13-year-old son of Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Republican minority leader in the House. Young Butler's name was placed in nomination by Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, Democratic national committeeman.

Other Senate pages who will work during the session are Thomas W. Goggin of Bon Air;

Stuart Shires, John M. Rasnich III, Edward A. Leake III and William Herbert, all of Richmond; William G. Oglesby of Henrico County, Harry Allen of Emporia and Stanley Bell of Emporia.

Republican's Son Nominated Page By a Democrat

Times Legislative Bureau
Press Room, State Capitol

RICHMOND—Jimmy Butler, young son of House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, was picked by Democrats for one of the 10 Senate pages at this session of the General Assembly.

He was nominated by Sen. William B. Hopkins, Democrat, who often is at odds in Roanoke politics with young Butler's father and Gov.-Elect Linwood Holton.

"I think there is some significance in this nomination," Hopkins told a late afternoon caucus of Democrats in the Senate.

"It shows," Hopkins suggested, "there is some communication between Democrats and Republicans in Roanoke."

CITY
COUNTY
STATE
News

OF
THE TIMES

Wed., Jan. 14, 1970. 13



AP Photo

Godwin's Farewell Address

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. waits for the applause to subside before beginning his address Wednesday at the opening session of the Virginia Gen-

eral Assembly. The address, his last as governor, was delivered at a joint session in the House of Delegates chamber. George R. Rich, clerk of the

House, stands at extreme left. (Stories, more pictures on pages 1, 18 and 19.)



Times Photos by Jack Gaking

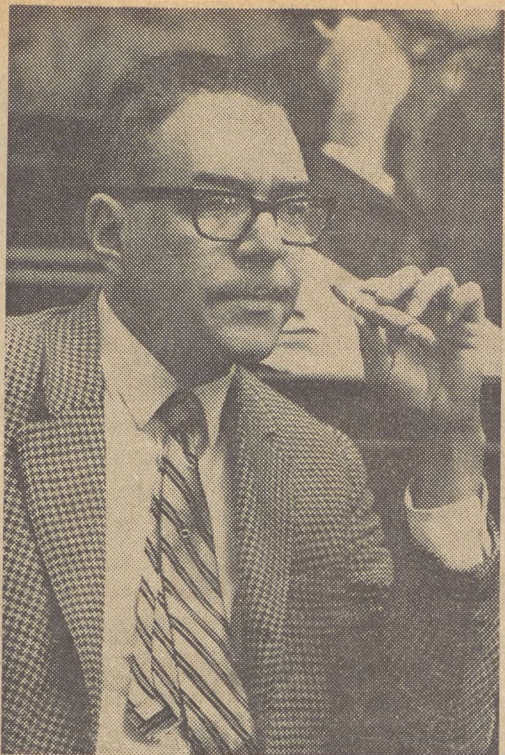
A Fruitless Effort

The General Assembly opened Wednesday and Republican Del. John Hagen of Roanoke County (right) wanted his GOP colleague Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke (left) to be speaker of the House. Hagen made the motion but Butler decided to withdraw. Then Democrat John Warren Cooke of Matthews was again named speaker. (Stories, more pictures on pages 1, 18 and 19.)



City • County • State
News
of THE TIMES

Thursday, January 15, 1970.



W. F. FERGUSON REID, RICHMOND

Pondering The Budget

The explanation of Gov. Godwin's budget proposal, presented to the General Assembly yesterday, elicited varied looks of concentration on the faces of delegates. Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, presented in depth the \$3.8 billion budget, which included no tax increase recommendations. The delegates will begin work on the budget Monday after participating in today's inauguration of Linwood Holton.

Staff Photos by Bobby Jones



S. E. POPE OF DREWRYVILLE



CALDWELL BUTLER, ROANOKE



G. E. ALLEN JR., RICHMOND



A. R. GIESEN JR., STAUNTON



Times Photos by Jack Gaking

A Fruitless Effort

The General Assembly opened Wednesday and Republican Del. John Hagen of Roanoke (right) County wanted his GOP colleague Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke (left) to be speaker of the House. Hagen made the motion but Butler decided to withdraw. The expected then returned to the House and Democrat John Warren Cooke of Matthews was again named speaker. (Stories, more pictures on pages 1, 18 and 19.)





*The General Assembly of Virginia
requests the honour of your presence
at the Inauguration of
Abner Linwood Holton, Jr.
Governor of Virginia
Julian Sargeant Reynolds
Lieutenant Governor of Virginia
and
Andrew Pickens Miller
Attorney General of Virginia
Saturday, January the seventeenth
Nineteen hundred and seventy
at twelve o'clock
South Portico of Capitol
Richmond, Virginia*

*Public Reception
four to six o'clock
Rotunda of Capitol*



In honour of
The Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
and Mrs. Holton
The Republican Inaugural Committee
requests the pleasure of your company
at the
Inaugural Ball
Saturday evening, the seventeenth of January
One thousand, nine hundred and seventy
at nine o'clock
Richmond, Virginia

Card enclosed for your reply

MEMBER

ADMIT

MEMBER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
To The State Capitol And Platform

Presentation of this card will be necessary for admission
to the Capitol building. Members of Senate and House of
Delegates will be called to order in their respective halls
at 11:00 A.M.

Inaugural Ceremonies

January 17, 1970



Roanoke's Dr. W. W. S. Butler III Twirls His Wife



Caldwell Butler (left) of Roanoke

House Republicans to avoid battles

By DON ALLGOOD
Ledger-Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND — House Republicans, caucusing just prior to the opening of the 1970 General Assembly, decided to avoid any futile fights with the Democratic majority on the first day other than to reassert the party's traditional position in opposition to closed committee meetings.

"One point a day is enough to make," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican floor leader and chairman of the caucus.

The 24-man delegation, up from 14 in the 1968 and 1969 sessions, voted to have Butler's name placed in nomination for the House speakership with Butler to promptly withdraw his name.

The group felt it would not be appropriate to seriously oppose John Warren Cooke of Mathews County, nominated by the Democrats to continue as speaker.

The course decided on, the Republican delegates felt, will call attention to the party's growing presence and at the same time demonstrate its desire to take responsible positions and to avoid needless conflict.



BUTLER

The caucus voted to support several rules changes proposed by a study committee.

Additionally, the Republicans will offer rules change of their own to require House committees to consider legislation in meetings open to the public and the press. Butler said this has always been the Republican position in Virginia and it should be maintained.

*B16 Ledger-Star, Wednesday, January 14, 1970

Three Norfolk boys named House pages

By Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND — Three Norfolk boys, one a Negro, will serve as pages in the House of Delegates for the 60-day session of the General Assembly which opened today.

Their appointment was arranged by Norfolk Del. Stanley C. Walker who was asked for the recommendations by Speaker of the House John Warren Cooke.

Walker said he consulted various groups and individuals before recommending:

Willie Gould, 14, a student at Rosemont Junior High School, who is a Negro.

Walter Earl Williamson, 14, a student at Granby High School.

Mark Condon, 16, a student at Norfolk Catholic High School.

As far as known, there haven't been as many as three Norfolk boys to serve at any one session of the legislature in the past.

The page posts are much sought after. However, they are in no way gravy assignments.

The pages are kept running while the legislature is in session

and, when they find time, have to try to keep up, long distance-wise, with their school work through arrangements with their teachers.

The only other lower Tidewater area boy named as a page is Stanley Bell of Capron in Southampton County, who will work in the Senate. He was nominated by State Sen. William V. Rawlings of Capron.

During the nominating of pages by the Senate Democratic caucus Tuesday afternoon, State Sen. William Hopkins of Roanoke, who also is Democratic national committeeman for Virginia, arose to offer the name of James Butler.

Hopkins drew laughs when he explained that Butler is the son of Del. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Republican minority leader in the House.

"Maybe this shows there still is some communication between Democrats and Republicans in Roanoke," Hopkins remarked.

Young Butler got the unanimous vote of the Senate Democratic caucus.



Associated Press

Members of the General Assembly enplane for flight to Washington

Assembly Touring N. Va.

CRYSTAL CITY (AP) — The General Assembly of Virginia embarked on a tour of the teeming Washington suburbs today, conditioned by a new appreciation of what the area has to offer.

Cocktailed and feted for four hours at a posh reception and buffet at glittering Dulles Airport Friday night, the legislators

struck off by bus this morning through the urban corridor they had glimpsed before through the portholes of their specially chartered DC8.

The tour was to take them through many of the problem areas of this traffic-clogged region, with a slide show and lecture scheduled at Northern Virginia Community College on area matters.

Gov. Linwood Holton, however, was to depart the tour at noon for lunch at the White House with Gen. George A. Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, then whirl off from the Pentagon helipad for a helicopter tour of central Virginia counties torn by floods from Hurricane Camille's torrential rains last August.

OEP has been working on disaster relief in the area, and the

tour was conceived by the office as a source of background for the new governor prior to hearings Feb. 2-3 by a special Senate Public Works subcommittee studying disaster relief.

The legislators, however, were to spend the entire day assessing the mood, ills and potential of Northern Virginia, except for a candlelit tour of the Custis Lee Mansion late this evening and a reception and banquet tonight.

The assessment process was at work already Friday night, as the big jet, its 198 seats easily holding the 108 legislators and wives on board, circled low over the linear sprawl of highways marked by the evening rush of commuter traffic, outlined in inching headlights.

Despite the party aspect in the main aisle, where Holton and politicking legislators vied for space with minkskirted stewardesses bearing cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, the passengers seemed awestruck by the mass of population below them.

GOP House Leader's Son Nominated as Senate Page

The Democratic caucus of the Virginia Senate yesterday nominated the son of the House Republican minority leader to be a Senate page — and one of the most partisan of Democrats explained why:

"He is a good boy, a smart boy," said Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, with a twinkle in his eye. "He knows his arithmetic, he knows how to add and subtract. He will be a Democrat before the session is over."

In proposing the name of

James O. Butler, 13-year-old son of Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler, for one of the page jobs, Sen. Hopkins also noted that "this will show you there is still some communication between Democrats and Republicans in Roanoke."

The Senate caucus quickly voted its approval of young Butler in one of several unanimous actions during a brief session attended by 25 of the 33 Democratic senators.

To fill several vacancies, the caucus nominated D. Hugh

Boggs of Goochland to be its sergeant-at-arms, Paul W. Snead of Chesterfield to be doorkeeper and Harold D. Hamner of Amelia to be assistant doorkeeper.

Other pages nominated by the caucus or by Senate officials to be elected when the Senate officially convenes at noon today include:

Stanley Bell of Capron, William G. Oglesby of Henrico, Thomas W. Goggin of Bon Air, Harry Allen of Emporia, and John M. Rasnich III, Edward A. Leake III, William Herbert

and Stuart Shires, all of Richmond.

State Sen. Edward E. Willey introduced and the caucus chairman, Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, welcomed a new member of the caucus: Sen. Lawrence Douglas Wilder of Richmond, who also happens to be the first Negro member of the Senate in the 20th century.

Willey presented Wilder as a "dynamic leader . . . and a lawyer highly respected at the bar," and said, "I'm sure he will make a fine contribution to the Democratic majority."

Leaders Chosen By Republicans

House and Senate Republicans, their numbers significantly enlarged over previous years, held brief caucuses today in advance of the opening of the 1970 Virginia General Assembly.

Senate Republicans, since the

upper chamber is a continuing body, elected in 1967, had only routine procedural matters to consider.

In the House caucus, Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke was re-elected minority leader. Del. A. R. (Pete) Giesen of Staunton was re-elected permanent caucus chairman.

The House group agreed that the caucus nominating committee would recommend four members of the GOP assembly delegation for membership on the GOP State Central Committee.

Endorsement was given by the House caucus to rules changes recommended by the House Rules Study Committee.

It was agreed the caucus would further study existing rules, which permit consideration of bills in committee in executive session with an eye to requiring that all bills be considered in open session.

"The executive session has long been abused," Butler said.

Young Butler Turns a Page

Personal note to Del. and Mrs. Caldwell Butler—

Jimmy, your son, does not plan to include vegetables in his diet for the next two months.

Jimmy is a page in the Virginia Senate and one of the advantages of such duty, he confided in a friend, was that pages are allowed to buy their own food and can eat anything they want.

"I am not going to buy one vegetable," he was quoted as saying.

An added personal note to Jimmy—

The "friend" who snitched on you was Ray Cox of Roanoke.

Holton Leaves His Law Firm

Gov.-elect Linwood Holton has withdrawn as a partner in his Roanoke law firm.

The firm has announced that his name will be dropped and it will be known in the future as Eggleston, Butler and Glenn.

It was formerly known as Eggleston, Holton, Butler and Glenn.

Holton will be inaugurated as governor tomorrow.

FORECAST 70

FOCUS ON
NORTHERN
VIRGINIA

Welcome to Northern Virginia:

The five jurisdictions which comprise our area are looking forward to your visiting with us as our guest and we are endeavoring to make it as informative and pleasant as possible. To assist us in doing so, we would appreciate your carefully reviewing the following items which will assist us in accomplishing this objective.

Name tags, luggage tags and room keys will be mailed to you approximately one week prior to departure.

Please tag all of your luggage with your name and room number. Your hotel room key will remain with you throughout your visit.

A truck will pick up your luggage and transport it to the Crystal City Marriott Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, where it will be placed in your rooms.

Guests staying at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, please leave luggage with Bell Captain prior to 1:00 p.m. on January 23.

Guests other than those staying at the John Marshall Hotel are requested to contact the Capitol Police prior to 1:00 p.m. January 23, for instructions as to where luggage will be placed.

Guests are requested to assemble on the first floor of the Capitol at 3:30 p.m. on January 23 for transportation to railway station and airport.

Buses will depart from Capitol for Broad Street Station and Byrd Airport at 3:45 p.m. on January 23. A special coach will be attached to a regularly scheduled RF&P train to transfer those guests preferring to travel by rail. This train will leave Broad Street Station at 4:15 p.m. The DC-8 aircraft will depart Byrd Airport at approximately 4:30 p.m.

In preparing for your return trip on Sunday, January 25, luggage should be tagged and available for transfer from the Crystal City Marriott Hotel to Alexandria Union Station, prior to departure for the Sunday Luncheon at Gadsby's Tavern at 12:30 p.m. Luggage tags for the return trip to Richmond will be available at the Command Post. Special train will depart Alexandria for Richmond at approximately 3:30 p.m.

You will note that no formal activity has been scheduled on either day during the breakfast hour. Guests may be served in their rooms or in the dining area. It would be appreciated if you would sign your name and room number to each breakfast check.

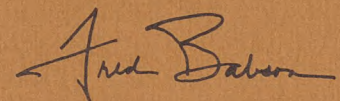
When leaving by bus for scheduled events, guests are requested to be at the front entrance of the hotel ten minutes prior to departure time.

For your convenience a Ladies' Hospitality Lounge and a "Forecast '70" Command Post have been established in Suites 407 (Command Post) and 421 (Ladies' Hospitality Lounge) of the Crystal City Marriott Hotel. Individuals will be on duty there during your entire visit to assist you with information and transportation.

We sincerely hope that you will enjoy your visit and be assured we are most honored to have you with us.

Frederick A. Babson

William S. Hoofnagle, Fairfax County
Kenneth M. Haggerty, D.D.S., Arlington County
Charles E. Beatley, Jr., City of Alexandria
George A. Hamill, City of Fairfax
Thomas G. Eastham, City of Falls Church



Chairman, Forecast '70
Executive Committee

PROGRAM

Schedule of Events

Friday, January 23, 1970

- 3:45 p.m. Depart Capitol for Broad Street Station and Byrd Airport.
- 4:15 p.m. Train departs Richmond for Alexandria, Virginia.
- 4:30 p.m. General Assembly special aircraft departs Richmond for Northern Virginia.
- 5:45 p.m. Aircraft arrives at Dulles International Airport after fly-over of Skyline Drive and an overview of key points of interest in Northern Virginia.
- 6:00 p.m. Train arrives at Alexandria station with buses meeting guests to transport them to Dulles International Airport.
- 6:15 - 9:30 p.m. Reception and buffet, Dulles International Airport.
- 9:30 p.m. Buses depart for the new Crystal City Marriott Hotel.

Saturday, January 24, 1970

MEN'S PROGRAM

- 7:00 - 8:30 a.m. Informal breakfast at hotel.
- 9:30 a.m. Buses depart for tour of special interest points in Northern Virginia with briefing at Northern Virginia Community College on area matters.
- 12:30 p.m. Luncheon, to be followed by continuation of tour.
- 3:30 p.m. Guests arrive back at Crystal City Marriott Hotel.

SPECIAL LADIES' PROGRAM

- 9:30 a.m. Special briefing prior to tour.
- 10:00 a.m. Tour departs for special points of interest, including luncheon at Gunston Hall, Tea at Woodlawn Mansion, trip to Mason's Neck.
- 3:30 p.m. Ladies' tour returns to Crystal City Marriott Hotel.

ALL GUESTS

- 5:00 p.m. Board buses for candlelight tour of Custis-Lee Mansion.
- 7:00 p.m. Depart Custis-Lee Mansion for Marriott Twin Bridges Hotel for reception and banquet.
- 10:45 p.m. Buses depart Marriott Twin Bridges Hotel for Crystal City.

Sunday, January 25, 1970

(See footnote* for Sunday activities)

- 7:00 - 9:30 a.m. Informal breakfast at hotel.
- 9:30 - 12:15 p.m. Church services and free time.
- 12:30 p.m. Buses depart hotel for luncheon at Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Virginia.
- 3:00 p.m. Aloha. Guests transported to Alexandria railway station for departure in special train to Richmond.

*No formal activities are scheduled for Sunday morning. Arrangements have been completed, however, to assist guests who so desire to attend the church of their choice. If you require transportation for any purpose, it will be available through the "Forecast '70" Command Post. Guests should return to the hotel by 12:15 p.m.

Butler Finds Himself in 'New Role' at Capital

House of Delegates Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler says he finds himself in a "new role" in the General Assembly.

"In the past, the Republicans in the legislature have been in a position of having little or no responsibility. We served as the 'conscience' of the General Assembly," Butler said.

"We waited for the Democrats to get out of line, then we called their hand.

"Now, all of a sudden, we find we are responsible for the administration of a Republican governor. I've got to keep not only the Democrats in line, but my own people as well. I've got to get along with everybody," he said.

Butler spoke last night to the Richmond Jaycees at Hotel John Marshall.

Virginia Legislators' Wives Treated To Northern Virginia's Past and Present

By Ann Robinson
Gazette Correspondent

Wives of members of the Virginia General Assembly were treated to visits to Gunston Hall and Woodlawn Plantation on Saturday for the program "Forecast 70—Focus on Northern Virginia."

A special briefing for the women took place at Crystal City Marriott Hotel prior to the tour. In a lecture room beautifully carpeted in red squares, a former Fairfax County delegate, Dorothy S. McDiarmid, wearing a red dress that highlighted the carpet, explained to the women what Northern Virginia is.

Northern Virginia has a population of 919,000 and is growing at the rate of 19,000 a year, she said. She characterized Alexandria as a city of beautiful old homes, but having the problems of docks and railroads and the general problem of putting new ways and old things together.

Arlington she likened to the "Old Woman in the Shoe" in their tending to the problems of schools, but she said that now the school population has stabilized and land is being used for large building complexes which have brought traffic and other problems.

Falls Church had separated from Fairfax County because it



Mattox Photos

MODEL ENTERTAINMENT—Part of the welcome to Northern Virginia for wives of members of the Virginia Assembly was the fashion show conducted by Frankie Welch of Virginia. From left, above, are Mrs. William Spong, Mrs. Stanford Parris, Mrs. Charles E. Beatley Jr., Mrs. Frances Cox,

Mrs. James Thomson, Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Vincent Callahan. Watching (below) are, from left, Mrs. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Mrs. John Dalton of Radford, whose husbands serve in the House of Delegates, and Mrs. Eugene Zimmerman, wife of Alexandria Vice Mayor Zimmerman.

had wanted its schools to improve faster, she told them.

Wide open space for farms and hunts is no longer available in Fairfax County because of the encroachment of housing developments.

Mrs. McDiarmid said we are different up here from the rest of the state because we work so hard to keep up. "Gold plated" is a good term to describe Northern Virginia. We look wealthy and do send much tax money to Richmond, but we need more of that money for solving the problems of our area. She pleaded for an understanding of our problems.

She told a story that illustrated what representatives from Northern Virginia must do in the General Assembly. A lovely lady whose husband seemed to have a challenging and splendid job was asked what he did. The wife said he was an "expediter." The questioner said that sounded good, but what exactly did he do. The wife said "Well, if he were a wife, you would say he nags." And that, declared Mrs. McDiarmid, is what Northern Virginia must do in Richmond—nag!

To introduce the tour to historic points a color film of Alexandria was shown. History during colonial times was illustrated by the beautiful old homes and buildings.

Then four busloads of women with police escort left the hotel and traveled Rte. 1 over the Monroe Avenue Bridge and on to Washington Street, turning left on Oronoco. A guide pointed out the Jennings Randolph house as the group turned the corner and the John L. Lewis house and the Fitzhugh-Lee home on Oronoco.

The buses proceeded on Oronoco to Union Street and south to Prince. They came up Prince on the cobblestones and turned on Fairfax Street to Duke and thence to Washington Street. Historic homes that had been seen in the movie were pointed out en route.

Going south on the Mt. Vernon Memorial Boulevard the guide indicated where Fort Washington is across the river on the Maryland side and said that the guns placed there for the defense of the city of Washington had never been fired. Unfortunately, they were pointing down river, and when the British came from the opposite direction during the War of 1812, the guns could not be turned around to fire on them. This had a fortunate result, however, in that swivel mounts were developed for the guns.

Notes on conservation were given by a member of the Conservation Council of Virginia. As we passed Dyke Marsh she said that sand and gravel had been removed from the river bed over the years, leaving deep trenches. In the past year rubble from the riot-torn areas of Washington had been dumped, filling up the trenches and returning the area to viability.

The group learned that the marshes along the river provided a nesting place for bald eagles—the last one on the East Coast.

The buses passed by Mt. Vernon, the Washington's Old Mill, and farther on, Pohick Church. From Rte. 1 they turned onto the snow-covered road to Gunston Hall Plantation, passing through woods gleaming white in the bright sunlight.

George Mason built Gunston Hall between 1755 and 1758. In 1774 he authored the Fairfax Resolves which summarized the grievances of the American colonies against England. He is the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and was the principal author of the Constitution of Virginia. For many years Mason represented Stafford and Fairfax counties in the



pre-Revolutionary House of Burgesses and in the post-Revolutionary Assembly that succeeded it.

His home is the only one of those built by Virginia's great colonial leaders that is the property of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was fitting for the wives of the present-day legislators to visit it.

Their appreciation of the elaborately carved woodwork, the English furniture, and the Oriental Export porcelain was obvious from their attention to details in the house explained by members of the Board of Regents. Great interest was also shown in the dried arrangements of flowers. Wives compared notes on individual successes with the use of silica gel in drying flowers and whether the flower had retained its original color.

The sharp air discouraged lingering in the garden, but the great box wood hedges remaining from what George Mason had planted in the 18th century were admired. The hedges are over 200 feet long and have attained the height of 12 feet in

some places. New bushes have been propagated from cuttings of the original box. The Garden Club of Virginia has restored the gardens to an 18th century pattern, replanting all beds with flowers and shrubs known in America at that time.

The schoolhouse is the only outbuilding at Gunston Hall that has been reconstructed. Its foundations, suspected from a written description of 1832, were uncovered by the removal of a later structure in 1956. After a study of other plantation schools and the diaries of early Virginia tutors, it was determined that the Mason tutor must have lived in the schoolhouse. A narrow stair leads from the schoolroom to his loft bedroom. The Masons' Scottish tutors were named McPherson, Davidson, and Constable.

Buffet luncheon was served in a large yellow and white striped tent. Green felt covered the floor and space heaters made it comfortable. During the social hour preceding luncheon, punch was served from a handsome antique export porcelain bowl.

Frankie Welch of Virginia presented a fashion show with the following women modeling: Frances Cox treasurer of Fairfax City; Virginia Spong, wife of the U.S. Sen.; Dorothy Callahan of Arlington; Jane Parris, wife of floater Del. Stanford Parris from Fairfax; Marge Beatley, wife of Alexandria's Mayor Charles E. Beatley Jr.; and Sara Thompson, wife of the Del. James M. Thomson from Alexandria.

Mrs. Welch displayed a num-

ber of the scarves she has designed for both political parties and a number of states. Several wives at my table wondered aloud whether they could encourage one of their husbands to introduce a bill asking Frankie to design a scarf for Virginia.

On the return trip the group visited Woodlawn Plantation, the home George Washington presented to his ward, Eleanor Parke Custis, and his nephew, Maj. Lawrence Lewis, after their marriage in 1799. Dr. William Thornton, first architect of the U.S. Capitol, designed the mansion which was built in 1800-05.

Tea was served to the guests and Jeanne Goddin of Alexandria, beautifully costumed in a gown of the period of the house, entertained by playing on the harp. Again, the visitors displayed great interest in the furnishings of the house.

No further stops were made. The motorcycle escort, with sirens blaring and lights flashing, led the way through traffic and red lights back along Rte. 1 through Alexandria and across the Monroe Street Bridge to the Crystal City Marriott.

accepted



The wives of the State Department Heads
request the pleasure of your company
at a coffee
in honor of

Mrs. Alner Linwood Holton, Jr.

and

The wives of the members of the General Assembly
of Virginia

Monday, the twenty-sixth of January
at eleven o'clock

The Colony Club

Please respond
Mrs. Archer L. Yeatts, Jr.
1007 Christie Road 23226

The wives of the Members
of the General Assembly of Virginia
request the pleasure of your company
at a coffee
in honor of

Mrs. Linwood Holton

Tuesday, the twenty-seventh of January
at eleven o'clock

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts


R.S.V.P.

The Raleigh Hotel

Room 512

Richmond, Virginia

\$2.50 per person


*The Trustees
of the
Virginia Museum
honor
The Governor
of the
Commonwealth of Virginia
and
Mrs. Holton
and the
Members
of
The General Assembly
on the occasion of the
Opening
of the
New South Wing*

January 26, 1970

Program

RECEPTION

Mediterranean Court and Tapestry Hall

DINNER

New Loan Gallery

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Dr. William H. Higgins, Jr.
Vice-president of the Virginia Museum

WELCOME

Mr. Erwin H. Will
President of the Virginia Museum

REMARKS

The Honorable Linwood Holton
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

THE NEW SOUTH WING

Mr. James M. Brown
Director of the Virginia Museum

Our honored guests are invited to visit the
New Galleries and expanded facilities
at the close of dinner

The Virginia Museum

"... to foster the love, progress
and understanding of art and beauty
for the people of the Commonwealth."

Governor George C. Peery
On the occasion of the Museum's Opening
January 16, 1936

The Weather

Today: Variable cloudiness and cooler. High in upper 40s.

Tomorrow: Fair and mild.

Local Data On Page B-2

Richmond

120th Year

Number 30

Richmond, Virginia, 23211

House Democrats Offer Holton Plan \$100,000

By James Latimer

A \$100,000 Democratic offer and a multimillion-dollar Republican tax relief plan hovered uncertainly over the 1970 General Assembly last night after intra-party complications indicated trouble ahead for both.

The Democratic offer, conveyed to Republican Gov. Linwood Holton from the House of Delegates majority leadership, would have the assembly appropriate \$100,000 to finance the governor's state government reorganization study.

The GOP tax bill was Hol-

ton's own — to provide \$9 credits or refunds for most Virginians as a gesture of relief from the state-local sales tax on food.

Leading Democratic senators balked at the House Democrats' proposal that the two houses unite in providing public funds for the reorganization work Holton proposed to finance with subscriptions from private business and industrial sources.

Some Republican legislators questioned the advisability of introducing the Holton tax rebate plan without first modifying its scope to limit it to lower-income families.

Neither of the two apparently unrelated items ever was introduced or formally discussed, but together they gave rise to a series of off-floor huddles and conferences that dominated the legislative day.

The Democratic proposal grew out of a closed meeting late Wednesday of the newly formed Democratic policy committee, composed of Speaker John Warren Cooke and 10 delegates.

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, House majority floor leader, and Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, House Appropriations Committee chairman, took it to Gov. Holton and sought his reaction yesterday morning.

They apparently found the governor more receptive to the idea than their Democratic colleagues in the Senate, who shied away from any commitments to expedite a joint resolution to make the state funds available promptly.

The Democrats thus were unable to assure Gov. Holton of any firm action to commit the \$100,000 before he left the Capi-

tol to meet with some 165 business and industrial leaders for a private luncheon and briefing on the governor's reorganization plans.

At the luncheon session in Hotel John Marshall, Holton was joined by State Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro and William L. Zimmer III of Richmond in an appeal for contributions of money and manpower.

Reporters were excluded from the luncheon conference, which had been called to provide a formal launching of The

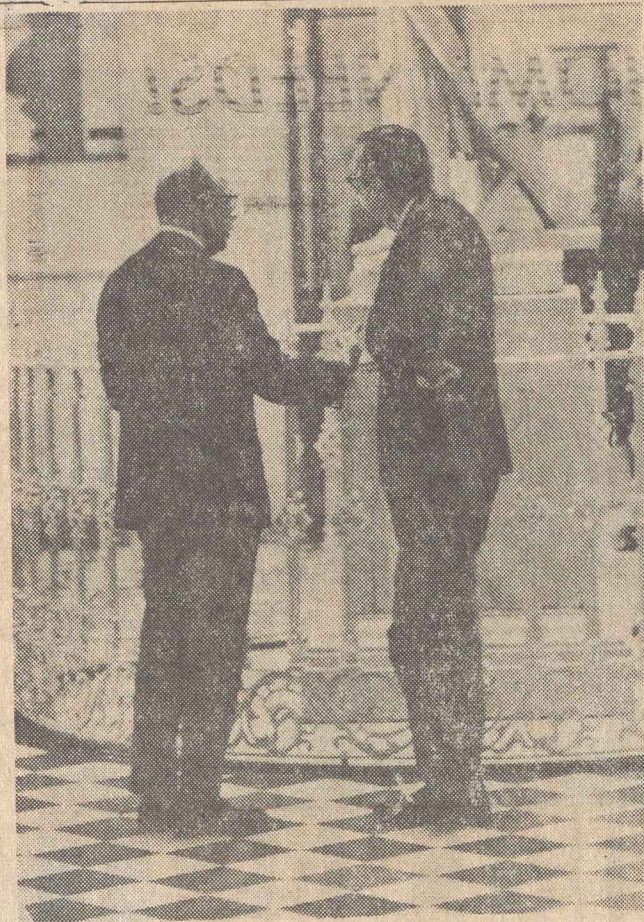
Continued on Page 4, Col. 3



Staff Photo by Bob Jones

Sens. Turk and Breedon, Del. Butler Discuss \$100,000 Offer

House Democrats Offer Holton Plan \$100,000



Staff Photo

House Party Leaders Discuss Proposition
Dels. J. M. Thomson, M. C. Butler by Houdon Statue

Continued From First Page

Governor's Management Study, Inc., as a non-profit corporation with Zimmer as its head and Dawbarn as chief liaison man for the governor.

Zimmer and Dawbarn told newsmen later that the plan for a privately financed, privately operated study aiming at new economies and more efficiency in state government was well received by those at the luncheon.

Zimmer announced the appointment of Henry Clay Hofheimer of Norfolk as finance director for the effort to raise about \$100,000 in contributions deemed necessary to pay for the study.

He also announced that Erwin Will of Richmond, board chairman of Virginia Electric and Power Co., and W. Wright Garrison of Norfolk, head of the Virginia National Bank, would serve as manpower directors to recruit the special types of executive, professional and technical talent needed.

50 to 60 Specialists

The latter specialists and executives, numbering 50 to 60, are expected to be contributed for several weeks' intensive ef-

forts by their corporate or institutional employers. In effect, Zimmer and Dawbarn have figured the combined services would amount to a half-million dollars or so.

Dividing themselves into seven teams, with the help of Warren King and Associates, Inc., a Chicago firm of management consultants, the Virginians would produce in the next six months a detailed report on how to improve state government — and, the governor hopes, how to save millions in governmental costs.

Campaign Plank

Holton made the proposed reorganization effort a major campaign plank last year, along with his call for the food tax rebate scheme that would subtract about \$40 million annually from state general fund revenues.

Democrats generally have opposed the Holton rebate plan on grounds that the state needs all the revenues in sight and much more, too. Democrats also have voiced skepticism at the Holton campaign claims he could save enough money by governmental reorganization to offset the lost revenues.

Rather than take an obstructionist stance on the reorganization project, and with an eye on the political future, House Democrats evolved the proposal to provide state funds for the study.

Strings Questioned

Some of them were concerned about the propriety of having a state governmental reorganization effort financed, conducted, dominated and controlled by private or nonpublic hands beyond the legislative reach. Others said simply that the public business ought to be handled with public funds, so as to avoid any possible taint of "influence" pressures by heavy contributors who might have private or personal interests in reorganization changes.

At yesterday's luncheon, according to the Zimmer-Dawbarn reports to newsmen, the governor mentioned the Democratic proposition of \$100,000 in state funds, but expressed no opinion on whether it should be

accepted if enacted by the assembly. Rather, he would leave it to the study corporation's executive committee to decide.

For his part, Zimmer said he was inclined to have no part of state funds, but to have private business pay all the costs. There are feelings among other businessmen, too, he added, that "this should be our study and report. . . completely unfettered" by any strings of governmental or bureaucratic control.

Dawbarn Comment

Dawbarn noted that in other states where similar studies have been considered successful a major virtue was considered to be the lack of public financing. He saw no conflicts of interests resulting because the whole operation would be open and above board.

Dawbarn thought it was "great" that the assembly's Democratic leadership might approve the reorganization project enough to vote financial support, but he wouldn't advocate or oppose the \$100,000 appropriation measure.

Just where this proposition stood last night was unclear. Some senators said privately the House leadership had come up with the proposal too late and too hurriedly, without the stately overtures and obeisances that senior senators are accustomed to.

Just where the Holton tax rebate bill stood last night was also unclear. It had been ticketed for introduction yesterday, but it apparently got shunted aside for the day, partly because of the distractions from the discussions of the \$100,000 proposal and partly because

some Republicans thought it should be limited in its scope, so as to reduce the loss in revenues.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Fair and Colder Tonight, Low in Mid 20s. Sunny and Cold Tomorrow, High in Upper 30s. (Other Data on Page 35.)

RICHMOND, VA. 23213, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1970

10 CENTS



Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

A proposal by General Assembly Democrats that the legislature help underwrite Republican Gov. Holton's proposed study of the efficiency of the state government prompts a cloakroom conference. The discussion yesterday included (from left) Re-

publican House minority leader M. Caldwell Butler, House majority leader James M. Thomson, state planning division head George H. Hettrick and GOP Senate leader James C. Turk.

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Low in Mid 30s. Partly Cloudy with Seasonable Temperatures Tomorrow, High Near 50. (Other data on Page 45.)

RICHMOND, VA. 23213, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1970

10 CENTS



Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

HOUSE G.O.P. LEADER CALDWELL BUTLER, SPEAKER JOHN WARREN COOKE CONFER
Butler (left) Approached Speaker's Chair During House Session Yesterday

Holton Plan

Budget Reaction Good

Republican Gov. Holton's new budget proposals have drawn cautiously worded, but generally favorable reaction from some of the General Assembly's leading Democrats.

Holton sent a budget message to the assembly yesterday that called for appropriating \$54.2 million more for the 1970-72 biennium than former Gov. Godwin proposed. Godwin offered a \$3.8 billion state budget. (See story on Page 4.)

Holton's message called for food tax relief for lower income levels, added mental health services, increased water anti-pollution expenditures, a start toward relocation of the State Penitentiary, a move toward port unification, more money for outdoors programs and money for pine tree reforestation.

Increased taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages would be the principal added revenue source.

As to a Holton proposal that the tax on liquor be raised from 10 per cent to 14 per cent, Sen. William F. Stone of Martinsville said he would go along with that.

But Stone didn't think much of Holton's proposal to hike the tax on cigarteets from 2½ 20 5 cents a pack. Noting Virginia's reliance on the tobacco industry, Stone said the state "ought not kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

Lt. Gov. Reynolds said Holton "has recognized what we said all last year: a rebate cannot be financed within the present tax structure of the state."

He said, however, that the suggestion that the food tax rebate be limited to low-income families is "equitable" because "they are the persons hurt worse by the tax on food."

Del. James Thomson of Alexandria, the House majority leader, had some degree of approval for the Holton plan.

He ssid the governor has repudiated part of his cam-

paign program and adopted part of Sen. Leroy S. Bendheim's proposal "and we are glad he did."

He referred to a bill introduced by Bendheim that

(Other legislative stories on Pages 3, 4 and 6.)

would provide a \$9 per year rebate or tax credit to persons with gross incomes on \$5,000 or less. Bendheim proposed raising the liquor tax to 14 per cent and an increase in corporation income taxes from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Bendheim said he considered it an "endorsement" of his proposal.

"If you are going to spend

\$21 million you might as well spend \$29 million and get a broader scope." Bendheim's food tax rebate would cost an estimated \$29.7 million for the biennium.

State Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke was less enthusiastic: He said he thought the "governor is beginning to acknowledge his own fiscal irresponsibility during the campaign."

Richmond state Sen. L. Douglas Wilder and Edward E. Willey said they were opposed to rebates if it meant raising taxes. Willey said he thought the governor should give more attention to reshuffling the budget rather than to increasing taxes.



METRONOME

**1970 Assembly
Isn't Talking**

By Ed Grimsley

So far reporters assigned to the Virginia General Assembly have found this session a snap to cover.

They've had only a few important stories to follow, as this outline of a typical week at the legislature indicates:

Monday—Republican Sen. James C. Turk and Republican Del. M. Caldwell Butler go up to the office of Republican Gov. Linwood Holton to discuss his food tax rebate plan. Reporters follow and wait in an outer office. Turk and Butler emerge from the conference frowning. They have nothing to report.

Tuesday—Del. James M. Thomson, Democratic leader in the House, goes over to the Senate to confer with Democratic leaders there—usually Sen. James D. Hagood or Sen. Edward L. Breeden Jr.—about what their party can do to counter the Republican program, whatever that program turns out to be. Reporters follow, question Thomson and learn only that the Democrats are preparing a plan.

Wednesday—Turk and Butler go up to the governor's office to discuss the food tax refund plan. Reporters follow and wait in outer office. Turk and Butler emerge frowning. They have nothing to report.

THURSDAY—TURK AND BUTLER do not go up to the governor's office to discuss his food tax refund plan, for this is the governor's day to get a haircut and a manicure. But Thomson goes over to the Senate to confer with Hagood and Breeden. Reporters follow Thomson, question him after the conference, and learn that the Democrats are preparing a legislative program that will overshadow the Republican program, whatever that program turns out to be. Photographers follow the governor to the barbershop and take a picture of him getting his nails manicured.

Friday—Turk and Butler go up to the governor's office, not to discuss the governor's food tax refund plan but to caution him against being photographed getting his nails manicured. Things like that could ruin the governor with his rural constituency, they say. Reporters follow Turk and Butler, thinking they are going to talk about the food tax refund plan, and wait in the outer office. Turk and Butler emerge from conference frowning and looking at their fingernails. They have nothing to report.

Also on Friday, Thomson goes over to the Senate to see what thoughts Hagood and Breeden have about a Democratic legislative program to counter the Republican program, whatever that program turns out to be. Reporters follow.

HAGOOD AND BREEDEN, WHO are growing weary of conferences, pretend not to notice Thomson. Thomson sends them a message via Senate page Jimmy Butler, who is Republican Del. Butler's son. Reporters suspect Thomson also asked Jimmy Butler if he knows anything about the program his father and other Republicans intended to propose.

Reporters follow Thomson, question him after he finally succeeds in conferring with Hagood and Breeden, and learn only that the Democrats will be ready when the Republicans are.

Saturday—The legislature is not in session. It is touring Northern Virginia or Hampton or some other place far from Richmond. Wherever it is, Turk and Butler corner the governor at a reception and ask him about the food tax rebate plan. Reporters hover nearby. Turk and Butler frown a lot, but when they end their conversation with the governor, they have nothing to report.

Thomson spends much of his time at the reception looking for Hagood and Breeden, but he can't find them. He can't find Jimmy Butler either, since pages don't attend such functions.

Giving up, Thomson decides to relax and enjoy himself, and he looks around for somebody to socialize with. Finally, he finds the eight members of the Richmond-Henrico house delegation huddled together in a corner. But when he approaches and speaks, they ignore him. It develops that the delegates, fearing anything they might say would be held against them in either the city or the county, have taken a vow of silence for the duration of the session.

ANOKE TIMES

Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday, February 12, 1970.

Second Class Postage
Paid at Roanoke, Va. 240



AP Photo

Leaders Huddle

Del. James W. Thomson of Alexandria, the House floor leader, chats with Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the Republican minority leader, at Butler's desk on the House floor Wednesday, possibly concerning the administration's expected package of revenue measures.

Senators Compromise On Mortgage Rate Bill

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — The Senate hammered out compromise legislation removing the ceiling on first mortgage loan interest rates Wednesday but, at the end, sponsors were a fraction of a vote short of enough strength to get it through as an emergency bill.

On a trial run to see whether the bill had enough backing to make it effective immediately, providing the House concurs later, sponsors moved to bring the

bill up to a final vote—which takes a four-fifths majority, the same as emergency legislation.

The vote was 27-7, a fifth of a vote short of the required majority.

The crucial vote will come Thursday and, among the seven who voted "no" in the test of strength, some said they want to think about the full scope of the bill, including Wednesday's amendments, overnight. Three senators were absent and three others did not vote.

Sen. Herbert Bateman of Newport News, floor manager of the legislation, asked for support of senators "unless you say there is no crisis in the home building industry."

Sen. William E. Fears of Accomac made a final plea for passage as emergency legislation. Otherwise, he declared "lenders are going to hold off making loans until July 1."

The debate lasted two hours and 10 minutes and, at times, some senators admitted they were confused over the implication of some floor amendments.

The Senate, without a big fuss, limited the unrestricted ceiling to first mortgages only and inserted a 1 per cent limit on what a borrower would have to pay if he got a loan for \$50,000, or less, at above 8 per cent and later is able to refinance it at a lower rate of interest. The 1 per cent does not apply to VA and FHA loans if they carry a higher prepayment penalty, however.

Biggest fight was over an amendment sponsored by Del. James W. Davis of Amherst County limiting conventional loans to the present 8 per cent limit but permitting lenders to make VA and FHA guaranteed loans at whatever the federal government approved ceiling becomes.

Davis' amendment was defeated 24-10.

Davis predicted if this legisla-

Republicans Byrd's Only Worry?

For a conservative in an increasingly non-conservative party, Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. must be, at this moment, a most happy fella.

Last summer, in the wake of the conservatives' crushing defeat in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, the first-term senator was at least listening to overtures from the Republican camp. Prospects for surviving a primary fight against a middle-road or moderate-liberal candidate seemed dismal, and it was widely rumored that such a candidate—perhaps Roanoke's Bill Hopkins—would step forward.

Now, however, Byrd presumably has abandoned any thought of leaving his party. For while he talks, thinks and votes like a conservative Republican, the senator probably has concluded that with his own party in such disarray, he needn't jump fences in order to gain a second term.

Byrd will still run some risk in a Democratic primary. For, as Fred Pollard ruefully discovered in last summer's governorship fight, a split among liberal and moderate Democrats is still no guarantee that an old-guard candidate can avoid elimination.

But, judging from developments to date, no one of Bill Battle's caliber or

Henry Howell's popularity is likely to be in the Senate primary. And for that reason Byrd, whose candidacy for reelection is taken for granted, ought to have a much easier time in regaining nomination than once had seemed possible.

Byrd's principal opponent, at the moment, is a verbose and abrasive liberal from Fredericksburg, ex-Del. George C. Rawlings. Rawlings' entry into the race on Thursday could not have made Byrd happier, if the truth were known. For while Rawlings trumpets the anti-Big Boy polemics of Henry Howell, he boasts a destructive party track record that endears him to no one but hard-core Howell loyalists.

While Byrd seems increasingly assured of renomination, there is still no indication of what the Republicans will do against him in November. If he were opposed by a middle-road Nixonite from the party's Holton wing—Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler, for one, has been mentioned—the contest could be close. So far, however, no Republican has publicly indicated willingness to assume the hard and costly task of trying to unseat an incumbent senator, especially one named Byrd.

But Sen. Byrd is not invulnerable. And with Republicans and Democrats likely to be in an intensive fight nationally for control of the Senate, Byrd's seat could be crucial. That being so, Virginia's GOP logically should bring to this senatorial race the same organizational energies and high-caliber type of candidate that, in recent years, it has brought to other elections.

With a Republican in the White House, another in the governor's mansion, and no less than five in the congressional delegation, it is all but inconceivable that the Byrd seat would be returned to the Democrats either by default or in the face of token opposition only.

Democrats Play 'Dirty-Pool' Politics In Criticizing Holton's New Tax Policy

Before Lt. Gov. Reynolds and some Senate Democrats get carried away with their partisan attacks on the new Holton tax program, they'd do well to examine their own credibility on the issues of insufficient revenues, unmet needs and senseless campaign promises.

To be sure, Gov. Holton has reneged on his promise to give every Virginian a \$9 food-tax refund. He did so, however, for some very sound reasons:

(1) The original \$40 million-a-year cost could not be offset by anything short of a burdensome new tax.

(2) Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans were prepared hypocritically to vote, simultaneously, both tax increases and tax relief for middle-income and upper-income groups.

(3) If there were an extra \$40 million floating around (which there isn't), then it ought to be spent on college, hospital and penal construction that is having to be postponed.

Moreover, as all of the leading Democrats know, if Gov. Holton had not swiftly trimmed the sales-tax rebate gimmick, recommended new taxes and urged increased spending, then the Democratic-controlled General Assembly was going to embark on the same course independently of the governor's office. So if the Democrats don't like the new Holton program, they are in truth criticizing the very program that, in broad outlines, their own leadership was preparing. (House Floor Leader James Thomson, who did not join in the criticism, obviously recognized this point.)

Finally, we think it somewhat relevant to point out that it was the Democratic candidate for governor, not Mr. Holton, who foolishly pledged in the heat of last fall's campaign that there would be no tax increase in the 1970-72 biennium. For all his exaggerations about tax savings to be realized from reorganization of state government, Gov. Holton at least had the good sense

not to paint himself into a no-tax-hike corner as did his opponent.

The proposed 1970-72 state budget, carefully drafted by former Gov. Mills Godwin in order to be in balance without a tax boost, was a political document designed to fulfill the Democrats' campaign promises. And that budget is simply not adequate to meet the urgent needs of the state.

The Democrats know this better than anyone—this is why veteran conservative Del. Sam Pope pleaded for budget leadership last week, why the mental health commissioner voiced a desperate appeal for more money on Monday, and why, before Mr. Holton moved, almost everyone in the Assembly seemed on the brink of calling for new taxes.

The modest new Holton taxes will barely begin to close the revenue gap that exists: Money for new parks and mental health reforms will still be insufficient (and valuable federal aid will therefore be lost); money for top-priority college construction will still not be available; the State Board of Education will still be denied the \$36 million it needs if it is to cut pupil-teacher ratios, reward quality school systems and deal more fairly with the cities; a recommended \$400,000-a-year increase in needed library aid, mostly for urban areas, likely will still be denied; and, rightly or wrongly, millions of dollars in non-recurring revenues—mostly from the 1968-70 surplus—will still be required as a temporary expedient to balance the operating budget.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the GOP House leader, was not speaking for his party only when he said Wednesday, "We should take some pride in the courageous manner in which the governor of Virginia has assumed his responsibilities." Instead of leveling criticism at Mr. Holton for largely reneging on his ill-advised sales-tax promises, all Democrats—not just Del. Thomson—ought to be echoing Butler's praise.

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Thoughts of the Times

The venerable Dame of Sark, 86-year-old feudal ruler of the tiny English Channel island of Sark, has relented from her decision to abdicate.

The Dame was miffed at her subjects' disregard for the island's stringent liquor laws. Celebrants exiting from the pubs disturbed her sleep and that led to her original decision to abdicate.

Bless you for your mercy, Dame Sibyl. You've given new meaning to Oscar Hammerstein's lyric, "There Is Nothing Like a Dame."

Feb. 2, 1970

GOP House Leader's Son Nominated as Senate Page

The Democratic caucus of the Virginia Senate yesterday nominated the son of the House Republican minority leader to be a Senate page — and one of the most partisan of Democrats explained why:

"He is a good boy, a smart boy," said Sen. William B. Hopkins of Roanoke, with a twinkle in his eye. "He knows his arithmetic, he knows how to add and subtract. He will be a Democrat before the session is over."

In proposing the name of

James O. Butler, 13-year-old son of Roanoke Del. M. Caldwell Butler, for one of the page jobs, Sen. Hopkins also noted that "this will show you there is still some communication between Democrats and Republicans in Roanoke."

The Senate caucus quickly voted its approval of young Butler in one of several unanimous actions during a brief session attended by 25 of the 33 Democratic senators.

To fill several vacancies, the caucus nominated D. Hugh

Boggs of Goochland to be its sergeant-at-arms, Paul W. Snead of Chesterfield to be doorkeeper and Harold D. Hamner of Amelia to be assistant doorkeeper.

Other pages nominated by the caucus or by Senate officials to be elected when the Senate officially convenes at noon today include:

Stanley Bell of Capron, William G. Oglesby of Henrico, Thomas W. Goggin of Bon Air, Harry Allen of Emporia, and John M. Rasnich III, Edward A. Leake III, William Herbert

and Stuart Shires, all of Richmond.

State Sen. Edward E. Willey introduced and the caucus chairman, Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, welcomed a new member of the caucus: Sen. Lawrence Douglas Wilder of Richmond, who also happens to be the first Negro member of the Senate in the 20th century.

Willey presented Wilder as a "dynamic leader . . . and a lawyer highly respected at the bar," and said, "I'm sure he will make a fine contribution to the Democratic majority."



A B I L L

To amend and reenact the Code of Virginia,
relating to the benefits of Pages of the
Senate of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That it be enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia that Pages of the Senate of Virginia shall have built-in cushions on the Page benches, an intercom to that Snack Bar known as "Chickens" so that the Pages will not have to walk that unreasonable distance. Furthermore, hereafter, the Pages of the Senate of Virginia shall be allowed to drink soft drinks and partake of food during that time that the Senate is in session.

Furthermore, there shall be private elevators installed for the special use of Pages so that the other two elevators not be tied up constantly.

2. This Bill will be in effect upon its passage.

AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

CLERK, HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Checking Account

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND—Note to Mrs. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke: Don't worry about your son, Jimmy.

He is keeping up with his studies "pretty much"; working hard; keeping his clothes neat; and eating balanced meals.

That, at least, is the way Jimmy tells it.

Jimmy, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Butler, is a page here at the General Assembly and it is hard to tell who is enjoying himself more, Jimmy or Linwood Holton, the state's new governor.

In his job, Jimmy works from 8:30 to 4 or 5 and makes \$84 a week, which gives him a

take home pay of \$67.21. Of this, he saves between \$20 and \$25 a week.

He has opened a checking account and written more than 20 checks. He was somewhat frugal at home, but is a bit more open-handed here.

"I like to write checks," he said. "It's fun. My father says it gives me a sense of power."

Jimmy has a variety of duties in his job. (A poop sheet given the pages says they should "assist the senators with their overcoats and other requests during the day.")

One of Jimmy's main jobs is to keep up to date four senators' bill books. That means filing a huge number of

bills, resolutions and documents.

Jimmy moves among the big names in Virginia politics and he has been inside the governor's mansion once, when Holton had the pages for breakfast.

It does not seem to impress him too much, perhaps because he has become quite used to being around political figures since his dad has been in the legislature.

Jimmy has opinions on a wide-ranging variety of subjects. For example:

"I think it's a dumb idea," he said of the governor's proposal to give a \$9-a-year rebate to the poor and their dependents. "It doesn't mean much to one person, but when

A Dividend Of Page Job

you add it up, it means a lot to the state."

On being governor: "I wouldn't mind." But except for the position, he wouldn't care to be lieutenant governor or speaker of the House.

"It looks like you'd die of boredom, up there beating with that gavel."

Right now, his special hero is California Gov. Ronald Reagan. "I think he's funny," said Jimmy.

Jimmy lives at the Raleigh Hotel with Bill Cooper, a page from Rocky Mount.

He likes hotel living, but in his case he has one disadvantage: his dad lives on the same floor.

At first, said Jimmy, his dad checked on him regularly. But, he said, this doesn't happen too much anymore since "I told him I'd move."

Jimmy had contemplated a move to a nearby hotel in the low rent district.

Actually, he'd hate to leave the Raleigh, he said.

"I like it better than home," said Jimmy. "You just leave a mess and they clean it up."

"And your mother doesn't bug you."

When Sen. William B. Hopkins named Jimmy his page at the opening of the session, he said he seemed like a bright boy. Now, said Hopkins, he knows he is, adding:

"I have great confidence in my page."



10 Roanoke World-News, Friday, February 20, 1970



Staff Photo

Jimmy Butler (left) with fellow page, Bill Cooper of Rocky Mount

'My Brother Lyndon' and Bobby Baker -- Chapter 2 on Page 9

Your Family
Newspaper

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Blue Streak

Largest Evening
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Partly Cloudy and Seasonably Cold Tonight, Low in Upper 20s. Fair and Warmer Tomorrow, High in the 50s. (Other data on Page 31.)

32 Pages, 2 Sections

24,444

RICHMOND, VA. 23213, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1970

10 CENTS

Revision Proposal

House OK's Adoption Of Credit Resolution

By CARL SHIRES
and STEWART JONES

A constitutional revision proposal that would allow the state to pledge its full faith and credit behind revenue-producing capital projects survived a flurry of verbal opposition on the House floor late today and was adopted by 56-41 vote.

Earlier the House of Delegates had approved by 96-0 the main body of the constitutional revision package that will go to the state's voters in referendum later this year.

It passed also by 83-11 vote another revision resolution that would expand the state's borrowing power for general obligation bonds.

Passing by a 95-2 vote was a revision package proposal on a

prohibition against lotteries in the state.

Today's work spelled finis in the House for the constitutional revision changes approved by last year's special Assembly session.

The four questions voted on today will be put to referendum later this year.

Last week, the House Privileges and Elections Committee

See KEY, Page 12

Assembly Inside

—The Virginia Senate holds an abbreviated session. Page 3.

—A late night legislative session that almost spilled over into today saw a flood of new bills introduced in the General Assembly before the midnight deadline. Page 7.

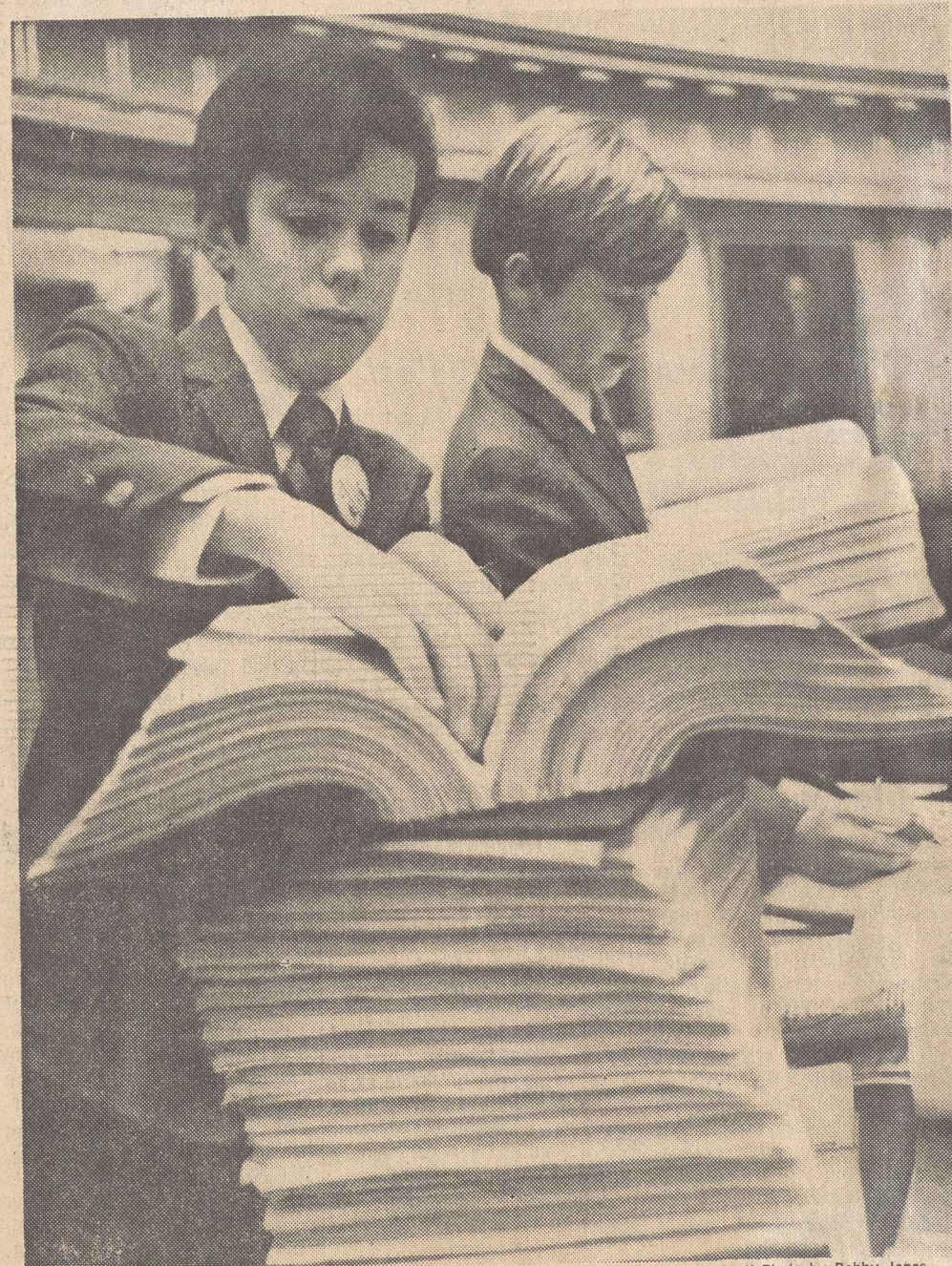
—A House committee faces the task of trying to reconcile diverse opinions on how best to combine some 38 existing conflict-of-interest statutes into one all-encompassing law. Page 7.

—Re-establishment of a state movie censorship board is proposed in a bill offered in the House of Delegates. Page 7.

—The Virginia trucking industry turned its big guns today on a package of bills to glean more tax dollars from their multi-axle fleets. Page 7.

—A House committee kills a bill that would have allowed insurance companies to charge 8 per cent interest on policy loans. Page 7.

—The House of Delegates today moved onto position for final action tomorrow a bill that would transfer the Central Criminal Records Exchange from the attorney general's office to the State Police. Page 7.



Pages Jimmy Butler (left) and Ted Leake prepare massive bill books today for members of the General Assembly. The books were swelled by the introduction at a special session last night of a flood of new measures before the midnight cutoff time for new bills. More than 350 bills were introduced yesterday. (Story on Page 7.)

Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

Your Family
Newspaper

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

Home Edition

Partly Cloudy and Cold Tonight, Low in Upper 20s. Fair and Colder Tomorrow, High in Upper 40s. (Other Data on Page 29.)

Largest Evening
Circulation in Virginia

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10 CENTS

121,309



Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

Too Young to Vote, But Old Enough to Participate

Activism and participatory democracy among youth are increasing these days—even in the solemn halls of the State Capitol. The Senate pages have decided that their own minority group ought to be protected, and they met yesterday to discuss ways and means of improving their lot. The pages have drafted a bill seeking certain fringe benefits for their job—

including cushions on their page benches, a private elevator for their errands and an intercommunications hookup with the Capitol snack bar so they can order snacks and drinks sent up to the Senate. Serious about it, they have hired Richmond lawyer Garland Harwood to lobby in their behalf.



Staff Photo by Bobby Jones

WEARY HOUSE PAGE JOHN PRIDDY RELAXES DURING LAST NIGHT'S SESSION
He is the Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sumpter T. Priddy Jr. of Ashland

Road Unit Debate

Time Thwarts Pages' Push For Benefits

The pages of the Virginia Senate have assessed their problems and their working conditions and come up with a "model" bill for introduction at the Assembly.

All the pages want are private elevators, an intercom to the Capitol snack bar so they can get those senator-requested soft drinks and coffee sent up, cushions on the page benches, and the right — as have senators — to have soft drinks and snacks on the Senate floor.

They even went up to the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting and got a bill drawn up providing for all those goodies for their jobs.

Then they went about the Senate seeking patrons. They got 21 out of the 40 senators to sign their "bill."

Tough stuff: yesterday was bill cutoff date and they couldn't get their proposal introduced.

Assembly



*The City of Richmond
cordially invites you to
attend*

*An Evening in Richmond
on Monday, the twenty-third of February
Nineteen hundred and seventy
Reception at six in the evening
Dinner at seven-thirty in the evening
Entertainment by Mark Russell
Political Satarist
Dancing at nine oclock in the evening*

*Rotunda Club
Jefferson Hotel*

*R. S. V. P. by
February 15, 1970*

Black Tie





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Black Tie

Accepted

THE VALENTINE MUSEUM CUP

Antique southern silver is rare. . . much of it was melted down during the Civil War. However, some very beautiful and precious pieces survived; the Mitchell & Tyler mint julep cup in coin silver is one of these. It has been meticulously reproduced in gleaming, lead-free pewter by the Stieff Company for the Valentine Museum in Richmond, Virginia. The original 19th Century cup made by the prominent Richmond silversmiths, Mitchell & Tyler, is nearly as old as the Mint Julep itself. However, the origin of the mint julep has been obscured by time. There are more versions of its history and preparation than of any other drink. Virginians claim it for their own. . . and Kentuckians vehemently disagree. Perhaps the fact that Kentucky was originally a County of Virginia throws light on the controversy.

Whatever its origin, the mint julep has been enjoyed by Americans for well over a century, and we offer this traditional Virginia recipe for use with your new Valentine Museum mint julep cup.

MINT JULEP

2 jiggers of fine bourbon
Mint
Crushed ice
Simple syrup

Use silver or pewter julep cup. Fill with ice that is as dry and finely crushed as possible. Pour one tablespoon of simple syrup over ice. (Syrup is made by dissolving as much sugar in boiling water as will dissolve. Syrup can be bottled and kept for future use.) Add 2 jiggers of bourbon and stir, being careful not to touch the outside of the glass. When ice settles, refill glass to the top with crushed ice and stir until well frosted. Garnish with 3 or 4 sprigs of mint and inhale its bouquet as you sip the King of Drinks.

Note: If you enjoy the flavor of mint, mash 5 or 6 mint leaves with a ½ teaspoon of sugar and water in the bottom of the cup before starting your recipe.

Mrs. George F. Barnes
Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler
Mrs. Robert S. Burruss
Mrs. John N. Dalton
Mrs. Russell L. Davis
Mrs. John W. Hagen
Mrs. H. Clyde Pearson
Mrs. James C. Turk

10 Roanoke World-News, Monday, February 23, 1970

Eight Assembly Wives To Honor Mrs. Holton

Wives of eight members of the General Assembly are having a coffee tomorrow honoring Virginia's First Lady.

Guests will call between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the Tuckahoe Woman's Club to meet Mrs. Linwood Holton, and also Mrs. Sargeant Reynolds and Mrs. Andrew P. Miller whose husbands are, respectively, the lieutenant-governor and Attorney General.

Hostesses are Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke; Mrs. George F. Barnes, Bristol; Mrs. Robert S. Burruss, Lynchburg; Mrs. John N. Dalton, Radford; Mrs. Russell L. Davis, Rocky Mount; Mrs. John W. Hagen and Mrs. H. Clyde Pearson, Roanoke; and Mrs. James C. Turk, Radford.

Request the pleasure of your company
for coffee
in honor of
Mrs. A. Linwood Holton
Mrs. J. Sargeant Reynolds
Mrs. Andrew P. Miller
on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of February
from eleven until one o'clock
at The Tuckahoe Woman's Club

R.S.V.P.
Mrs. Russell Davis
Room 536
Hotel Jefferson
Richmond, Va. 23211

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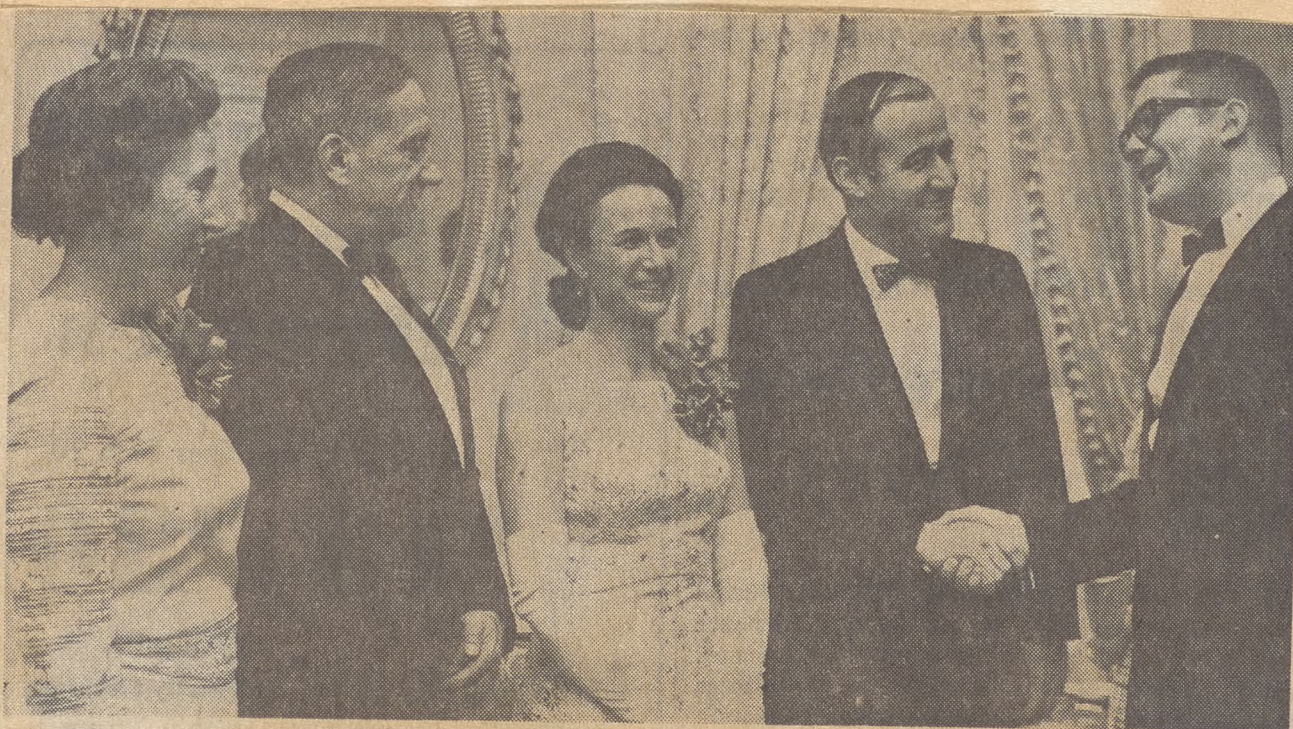
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DEL. M. CALDWELL BUTLER GREET'S NEW VIRGINIA MUSEUM DIRECTOR
James M. Brown and Mrs. Brown Are Reception Guests

The Women
Richmond News Leader

Thurs., Feb. 26, 1970 33



HOSPITALITY AT GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION IS BI-PARTISAN
Democrats, the John Warren Cookes, Andrew Millers, with Republican Del. A. R. Giesen

Spring Comes Early to Legislators

Spring burst into bloom as legislators and state officials shed their law making cares and danced amid magnolias, daffodils and roses at the first night of the Governor's Reception. The Executive Mansion was an island of flowers, music and gaiety as first lady Mrs. A. Linwood Holton, wearing a sparkling gold silk evening gown, greeted 250 members of the General Assembly, state dignitaries and their wives. Ham biscuits and decorated party sandwiches gave traditional Virginia hospitality a modern note last night. To make room for the orchestra and dancing, the first in the mansion in recent times, the reception was divided into two parties, with festivities continuing tonight. Legislative worries drifted away to the music of the Bill Zickafoose Band, "The Continentals." The spring-time reception theme prepared legislators for the final General Assembly sessions ahead, the finale of Holton's first legislative ventures as governor.



Staff Photos by Carl Lynn

PAST AND PRESENT RESIDENTS OF EXECUTIVE MANSION COMPARE NOTES
Mrs. Linwood Holton, Judge J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Gov. Holton, Mrs. Almond Confer



EVEN THE HOSTS TOOK TIME OUT FOR DANCING
Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton Find Music Inspiring

*Jim
Wamsley*



Laughing in Defeat

It was the night the Aldhizer Amendment had gone irretrievably down the chute, the legislative season's final, cynical blow to Richmond and its hopes for sensible boundary expansion. And as fate would have it, this was the night of the old city's great gala for all the General Assembly.

Thus it may have been cruelly inopportune. But reaching for strength, perhaps, far back into its battered past, the capital staged a party to remember, and there was a sound of revelry at the corner of Main and Jefferson.

The spirit of 1864 was heightened by the location, the incomparable Jefferson Hotel, whose colonnaded and gilded lobby was for the night turned into one vast banquet hall. Mayor Phil Bagley (a good Irish politician never lets adversity numb his wit) said he was glad Richmond still had enough sponsoring angels to throw such a party "before the sheriff foreclosed the entire city," and made some introductions that included Gov. Linwood Holton, who indicated he might dance all night. Howard Carwile, the stormy petrel of City Council, looked surprisingly benign and Buddha-like as he overlooked the glittering audience from his balcony perch, set satisfyingly apart from the penguin-suited establishment by a plaid sports coat, brilliant red shirt, and indescribably loud four-in-hand.

The frivolity ran so high that nobody would have been surprised had Rhett Butler himself appeared to kick Miss Scarlet down the broad crimson staircase, but actually the entertainment was provided by Mark Russell. A Washington-based political satirist, Russell usually holds forth in the Shoreham Hotel, but he had come to Richmond to have a crack at Virginia politics.

Immortal Lines Ring Forever

"I had some trouble getting here" via a certain well-known regional airline, he said. "I took a flight from Washington to Richmond, but it was hijacked to Norfolk. There wasn't any rest room on the plane; just a box of kitty litter in the back."

It was wonderful to be at the Jefferson, he said: "It's the only hotel in the country that was never new. I think we should change its name to the Aldhizer Hotel and then tear it down."

A resident of Fairfax, Russell said he was carried away by Richmond and its overwhelming sense of history. It's a place "where such immortal lines as 'Give me liberty or give me death' and 'Let's keep the big boys honest' will ring forever."

He paid tribute to Virginia's founding fathers, especially John Smith. "What a great man. Yet we're still not even sure that was his real name. We only know that's the way he registered at the motel."

Russell said the entire state owned a debt of gratitude to Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who had explained the facts of life to Gov. Holton. "He told him about the birds, the bees, and the stork who won't be able to deliver the \$9."

Russell was glad that Virginia had opted for liquor-by-the-drink, although the new procedure had been a bit slow to catch on. "We just haven't adapted to the modern style like we should. Nobody wants a dry martini served in a Donald Duck jelly glass."

A Look at the Nation

He poked some topical fun at Virginia's current problems with its state song, and then moved on to national figures. He reported that surveys now show Spiro Agnew to be the most popular vice president in history, "more popular even than such great household words of the past as Schuyler Colfax." Jacob Javits, he said, had just suffered a horrible nightmare: "He dreamed he really was a Republican." Lyndon Johnson was launching a new TV show to be called, "Me, The People," possibly as a device to plug the new LBJ Library in Austin, which "will be the only presidential library in the country to be all fiction."

But Russell applauded the middle-of-the-road trend in the country. "The trend is everywhere. I even know a middle-of-the-road priest. He tells you it's O.K. to use the Pill, but he tells you in Latin."

Thus Richmond and the General Assembly laughed at the dead end of another of the old city's hopes. It was a great evening, and one supposes the opponents of the Aldhizer Amendments had the loudest laughs of all.

At Long Last, Southwest Va. Has Arrived

By MARTIN ORNDORFF

POWHITE CREEK — One might as well tell it like it is: Powhite Creek revisited is still Powhite Creek—economically deprived, estranged, and hostile to the Establishment. The mean split-levels with a Mercedes and a Ford station wagon in every driveway give you the key to this depressing environment.

The hovels, clustered on the coasts of Powhite Creek as it meanders sluggishly toward its meeting with the James, house the alienated executive type. The men take off in the morning for offices in the city and return home late in the day. The fur-coated wives spend remarkably little time in the squalid tasks of split-level housekeeping. After the children depart for school, the mothers leave on rounds of shopping in the city, lunches, and cocktail parties.

It is, of course, understandable that people confined to such a soul-searing existence should fill the vacuum of their lives with dull trivialities. They sense there is no escape from their condition and this gives them a feeling of rejection.

A VISITOR is struck by frequently hearing the accents of Southwest Virginia along Powhite Creek. This is especially noticeable during sessions of the Legislature because Southwest residents flock down here to see what's going on at the Capitol. For Southwest Virginians this is a convenient base of operations, and the hospitality of powhite friends and kinfolks allows them to avoid those big hotel bills in the city. You know they are from Southwest Virginia when you hear them say "It's ryte nyce heah."

Southwest Virginians are impressed by what they see and hear, and note immediately that their own Sen. Bill Hopkins of Roanoke, Democratic national committeeman, is the most buttonholed member of the General Assembly. The influential and the not so influential stand in line in the corridors for a word with the senator. He listens affably, patiently, and sympathetically to all, and you wonder how he stands the pressure.

impressions here and there: Roanoke's Del. Willis Anderson, one of the whips of the House, esteemed by his colleagues, and quietly and efficiently performing his chores. Del. Anderson has the reputation of being one of the best informed on metro problems . . . Sen. Clyde Pearson spotted in a moment of deep and frowning reflection at a committee hearing. You suppose he is absorbed in painful decision-making on whether to accept that \$30,000 federal job . . .

DEL. CALDWELL BUTLER, a Republican respected on both sides of the House for intelligence and dignity . . . Del. Garnett Moore of Pulaski and George Kostel of Clifton Forge, whose views carry weight . . . Republican Del. Ray Garland, seen much on Richmond TV and heard on radio. Unkind Democrats aver he gets in the news so often because his fellow legislators are too busy for interviews, and Mr. Garland is available. Others say this is a canard, that the real reason is Mr. Garland has so many constructive observations on so many issues of the moment.

Other wide-roving shots: the gracious and charming Mrs. Bill Dudley, wife of the All-American football player from Lynchburg, the center of attention when she walks in the chamber . . . French Slaughter of Culpeper, quiet, effective, regarded as one of the soundest legislators . . . Fun-flappable Russ Carneal of Williamsburg, who talks while puffing volumes of smoke without the slightest movement of his long cigar . . .

Bedford's Lacy Putney, the independent, much respected, but who had opportunity for a more influential rôle had he stayed in the Democratic party . . . Lawrence Wilder, Negro senator from Richmond, a sound man thought of highly by his local party leaders, despite his hang-up on "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" . . . Lieut. Gov. Sargeant Reynolds, so juvenile looking that he seems out of place presiding in the Senate over the council of elders, but nevertheless cool and in command.

Chiefly, though, Southwest Virginians are chesty over seeing their representatives wielding unaccustomed power in the legislature. The great Mountain Empire, for so long a satrapy, has at last arrived politically. And if that isn't enough for pride, there sits in the executive office their very own Gov. Lin Holton, the shiningest knight of political revolution since Bacon chased the king's tyrant Berkeley out of Jamestown.

Richmond Report

Delegates Find Assembly a Drag

By Wayne Farrar

of the
Times Richmond Bureau



RICHMOND—These are the times when the pomp and protocol of the new world's oldest legislative body turn to drone and drudgery, when last week's Blue Law hearing blends in one's memory with Friday's abortion hearing, when bills are spewed forth as from a bottling machine gone amuck.

Long weekends and nightly parties are long forgotten, committees meet whenever and wherever a quorum can be gathered and stray-eyed freshmen lawmakers become bleary-eyed veterans. Somehow the deference and the perquisites that go with being a General Assembly member pale after a 10 to 14-hour day of democracy in action.

Gutsy Issues Make Headlines

Headlines are made by gutsy issues like taxes and lofty matters like constitutional revision and by partisan conflicts. But the work of legislating is in the hundreds of unnoticed bills on "burglarious tools" and "putrescible wastes" and the "shooting and gigning of certain fish in certain waters in certain counties."

Committees, faced with a deadline for dispensing with bills originating in their own House, began last week scheduling meetings at night, as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, on Saturday, and in one case, even on Sunday.

Committee rooms were hard to come by. The House General Laws Committee found itself meeting in its regular room one night, in the appropriations room the next morning and back in its own room that afternoon. Claims Committee members arrived for a meeting to find the room in use by the governor, who was holding a news conference. Space in the newly acquired 8th Street Office Building was put into use. Subcommittees met in the hall or around the chairman's desk.

Many committees found their ranks depleted due to the conflicting schedules of members with multiple committee assignments. It was not unknown for a committee to sit with a bar quorum of five members. Pages were being dispatched in all directions to fetch a legislator who was needed to present a bill he was patroning at the same time he was casting a crucial vote in another committee.

Floodgates Break on Bills

The floodgates broke when the Appropriations Committee reported the budget and the House Finance Committee finally acted on a group of tax bills. Until that point at midweek, the pace of the 1970 session had been monumentally lethargic.

As the week ended, Gov. Linwood Holton and the Republican minority were girding for a fight over an increase in the cigarette tax, which the governor wants used for priorities items including the acquisition of most local welfare costs by the state.

These last two weeks will tell the tale of whether the governor or the Democrat-controlled legislature will emerge as the dominant force. The score is tied with a minute to go.



AP Photo

Blockbuster Budget

Del. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, explains the \$3.8-billion budg-

et bill to the House Tuesday. The House passed the measure by a vote of 97-0. Story on page 1.

Holton, GOP Lose Floor Fight To Tighten Mail Ballot Voting

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND—Gov. Linwood Holton and the Republican minority in the House lost a floor fight Tuesday to tighten up on mail ballot voting in far Southwest Virginia where there are charges of "fraud" in nearly every election.

The House rejected three different amendments, one by a Democrat, aimed at reducing the absentee vote that sometime tops 1,000 in a rural county. The House then sent to the Senate the most far reaching changes in the state's election laws in a generation.

Before the final voting the House was treated to an extended debate over mail ballots between House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria and House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who were law school classmates.

The Democrat-controlled House with a 53-36 vote killed an amendment which would have required anyone away on election day because of work or vacation to vote in person between 30 and 5 days before an election.

And it killed 60-28 another amendment which would have exempt Virginians working outside the continental United States or government employees away from home because of their job to vote in person.

Both amendments were sponsored by Butler and the GOP minority and reflected the views of Gov. Linwood Holton on absentee ballots and changes the House Privileges and Elections Committee made in a bill carrying out word for word recommendations of the Election Laws Study Commission.

The outcome of the House action leaves Virginia's absentee voting laws just about where

they are now except that anyone who wants to vote in a city or county will actually have to live there. If he does not vote once in four years his name will be purged from the registration books too.

Thomson argued that these two changes will eliminate most mail ballot violations—an argument disputed by Butler.

Butler argued that the only way to eliminate wholesale violations is to curb the use of mail ballots. He admitted it might inconvenience some voters but it was a question of "inconvenience of the few for the greatest good."

Democrats from across the state refused to make it more difficult for the relatively few absentee voters in their cities or counties in order to clamp down on wholesale mail ballot voting in far Southwest Virginia.

After the House beat down

the Butler-Republican amendments.

"We are prejudging everybody who ever voted an absentee ballot as a fraud and a crook," McGlothlin protested.

The real fight was over the absentee voting section in the 102-page thick bill which is so far reaching that beginning next year candidates in all elections will have to report seven days before election day and again 30 days afterwards by name and address all campaign contributions of \$50 or over and spending over \$50.

The new law, if it is not changed by the Senate, moves the date of Democratic primaries from July to June and prohibits Republicans from holding their nominating conventions earlier than 30 days before the primary dates.



House Minority Leader Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke is cornered by E. Laban Johnson, Roanoke Education Association president.

Butler Says He Won't Seek Senate Seat

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, one of those most prominently mentioned as a Republican senatorial nominee, said today he has not seriously considered seeking the nomination.

The Roanoke legislator, who is leader of the GOP minority in the House of Delegates, indicated further that he would not go after the nomination.

Republicans here and throughout the state have been talking up Butler for the nomination. Republicans will nominate their candidate June 26-27 in Richmond.

"I have not seriously considered myself as a candidate," said Butler.

He added that he is certain the Republicans can win the Senate seat this fall. "I don't see how we can miss," he said.

In other comments, he said he agreed with Gov. Linwood Holton that U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. would have to actively seek the GOP nomination for the Senate to get it.

Byrd announced last month that he'll not run as a Democrat this fall, but as an independent.

The senator, a life-long Democrat until he said he'll run as an independent because he objects to the Democrats' loyalty oath, is the focal point of most of the political talk and activity in Virginia this week.

Thursday, a group of "New

Republicans"—Democrats who have recently become Republicans—will try to talk the senator into seeking the GOP nomination at the Richmond convention.

In addition, the senator is expected to be courted by Republican senators and House members who want him to become a Republican.

Efforts have been under way on the national level for several months to get Byrd to switch parties.

As usual, Byrd has been quiet. But an aide in his office said the senator's statement in which he said he'd run as an independent was rather definite.

Whether Byrd says anything

or not, it will probably be known within the next ten days if the senator is going to go through with his plan to run as an independent or seek the Republican nomination.

For within the next few days, at least one Republican is expected to announce for the Senate. When that happens, say some Republicans, pro-Byrd backers probably will lessen their efforts.

Among those most prominently mentioned as candidates, in addition to Butler, are Dr. Kenneth M. Haggerty and Dels. Vincent F. Callahan and Stanford E. Parris and Rep. Joel

See DEL., Pg. 2, Col. 8

Del. Butler Won't Seek Senate Seat

From Page 1

Broyhill, all of Northern Virginia.

Broyhill reportedly is thinking more seriously of seeking the nomination than he was two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, Warren B. French Jr., state Republican chairman, showed the same confidence as other GOP leaders in the possibility of winning Byrd's seat this fall.

"In a three-way race, we've got the base to win," French said.

He said he thought the party's chances of winning were helped when no well-known moderate Democrat such as William C. Battle or former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. got in the primary.

Those seeking the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate are Del. Clive L. DuVal II of McLean, former Del. George C. Rawlings Jr. of Fredericksburg, and Dr. Milton Colvin, a Washington and Lee University professor.

VA. Pihol 7/3' Leave It to the Institute

In drafting a plan for reapportioning representation in General Assembly and Congressional districts, the State Senate's Privileges and Elections Committees went to work Monday behind closed doors. The House P & E took the better course of admitting newsmen. "What have we got to hide?" asked Roanoke Republican Delegate M. Caldwell Butler. The public should have the opportunity to follow the formulation of proposals for the special redistricting session of the 1971 General Assembly.

Mr. Butler's presence may account, in some degree, for the House committee's willingness to work in the open. For years the committee was composed entirely of Democrats, who were about as communicative as fossilized clams about what they were doing in executive session. But ever since 1968, when House Speaker John Warren Cooke appointed two Republicans to P & E, the Democratic majority has known that the GOP members could make public any attempts at partisan deals.

workers is nopeless poverty still.

They respect Mr. Butler, the House Minority Leader, as being especially articulate.

But the House P & E failed to follow Mr. Butler's even more valuable suggestion to have the University of Virginia's Institute of Government draft the new district lines. Some committeemen objected that if they disregarded boundaries proposed by the Institute, they might be accused of playing politics. It's a charge they are not likely to escape anyway. As they begin trying to bring Virginia's districts into conformity with the U.S. Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling, they will yearn for the Institute's guidance.

Indeed, before going into separate sessions, both the House and Senate committees showed their reliance on the Institute by calling upon two of its staff, Dr. Weldon Cooper and Dr. Ralph Eisenberg, for population breakdowns in existing districts as determined by the preliminary census figures. They should let the professors finish the basic job.



Sen. Henry E. Howell



Del. M. Caldwell Butler



Sen. James C. Turk

Howell, 2 Republicans Appointed to VALC

By WAYNE FARRAR
of the
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A leading anti-establishment Democrat and two Republicans were named Monday to the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC), heretofore the exclusive preserve of Democratic organization legislators.

State Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk, who waged an unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination last year, Senate Republican leader James C. Turk of Radford and Democratic Sen. Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth were appointed by Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds, president of the Senate.

Speaker John Warren Cooke named House GOP leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Democratic Del. Edward E. Lane of Richmond to represent the House of Delegates.

Howell, Turk and Moody replace Sens. J. D. Hagood of Halifax, William F. Stone of Martinsville and Joseph C. Hutcheson of Lawrenceville, all old-line Democrats, on the 14-member VALC.

Reynolds told inquiring reporters that he simply felt it was time for a change and that the Republicans and Democratic factions represented by Howell and Moody deserve places on the VALC. Howell is regarded a liberal; Moody is considered a moderate and is closely associated with the Spong-Battle wing of the Democratic party.

Butler and Lane succeed former Dels. John H. Daniel of Charlotte County and Tom Frost of Warrenton. Daniel was defeated for renomination last year; Frost died prior to the election.

Howell long has been ostracized from the Assembly's inner circles for his antiorganization views. Republicans likewise until recently have been banished from major committees and special legislative commissions.

The VALC makes interim studies on subjects directed by the General Assembly, often proposing legislation. To conduct the studies, it divides itself into committees headed by VALC members with lay citi-

zens serving as committee members.

Reappointed by Reynolds as Senate representatives on the VALC were Sens. Edward E. Willey of Richmond and Robert C. Fitzgerald of Fairfax, Democrats.

Cooke reappointed Dels. Ar-

thur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie, Sam E. Pope of Southampton, C. W. Cleaton of Mecklenburg, Lewis A. MucMurran of Newport News, Garnett S. Moore of Pulaski, Russell M. Carneal of Williamsburg and House Democratic leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

Five Legislators Join VALC; Butler, Turk First From GOP

RICHMOND—Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke and Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, Republicans, are among five new members of the heretofore all-Democratic Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (VALC).

The others, all Democrats, are Sens. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk and Willard J. Moody of Portsmouth and Del. Edward E. Lane of Richmond.

The senators were named by Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds, president of the Virginia Senate, and the delegates by John Warren Cooke, speaker of the House.

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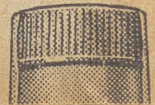
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Staff Photo by Joseph C. Colognari

Gov. Linwood Holton Makes Point to Del. M. Caldwell Butler at Start of Republican Meeting

GOP Unit Said to Have Votes To Defeat Byrd Endorsement

A group of Republican leaders met with Virginia's No. 1 Republican yesterday and afterwards said they had the votes to defeat any move to secure an endorsement for U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. by the state GOP convention.

"We are going to nominate a Republican candidate for the Senate," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, the House minority leader.

"My expectation is Republican convention will nominate a candidate, as it should," Gov. Linwood Holton said.

Yesterday's meeting had been set up after the drive to have the Republican convention endorse Byrd's independent candidacy had apparently been given added momentum by an announcement by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill that he was supporting Byrd. The convention will be held here June 26 and 27.

Butler, who had been a prime mover in the calling of the meeting, said when it was over that "the time had come for the silent majority of Virginia Republicans to speak out and say we ought to have a candidate."

"There has been a tremendous outpouring of sentiment that there should be a Re-

publican candidate ... A clear majority of the convention delegates want to nominate a candidate ... It is the responsibility of the Republican party to the people of Virginia to nominate a strong candidate and to support the governor."

Acting as spokesman for the delegation of anti-Byrd Republicans, Butler spoke at a brief press conference. Before the press conference was over, Dels. A. R. Giesen Jr. of Staunton and George F. Shafran of Arlington as well as Holton each had taken a turn at acting as spokesman.

Each, when talking of a Republican running for the Senate and Byrd, said virtually the same thing.

One of the variations was provided by Shafran who, after saying "the only way Byrd can be nominated is to say he is a Republican," added, "I feel he should bow out and have a convention of independents and be nominated as an independent."

The meeting lasted approximately an hour and left its par-

ticipants in ebullient moods. It clearly bolstered their confidence that the campaign to have the Republican convention embrace Byrd could be turned back.

The meeting's participants, Butler said, did not plot any grand anti-Byrd strategy. What they did, he said, was count the prospective convention vote and decide there was virtually no chance of a Byrd endorsement unless he announced he was a Republican, something Byrd has refused to do.

Holton demonstrated his mood of confidence and ebullience when asked to comment on a statement by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C. In a column written for South Carolina newspapers, Thurmond said that unless Holton supported Byrd, he would find himself marching with no troops behind.

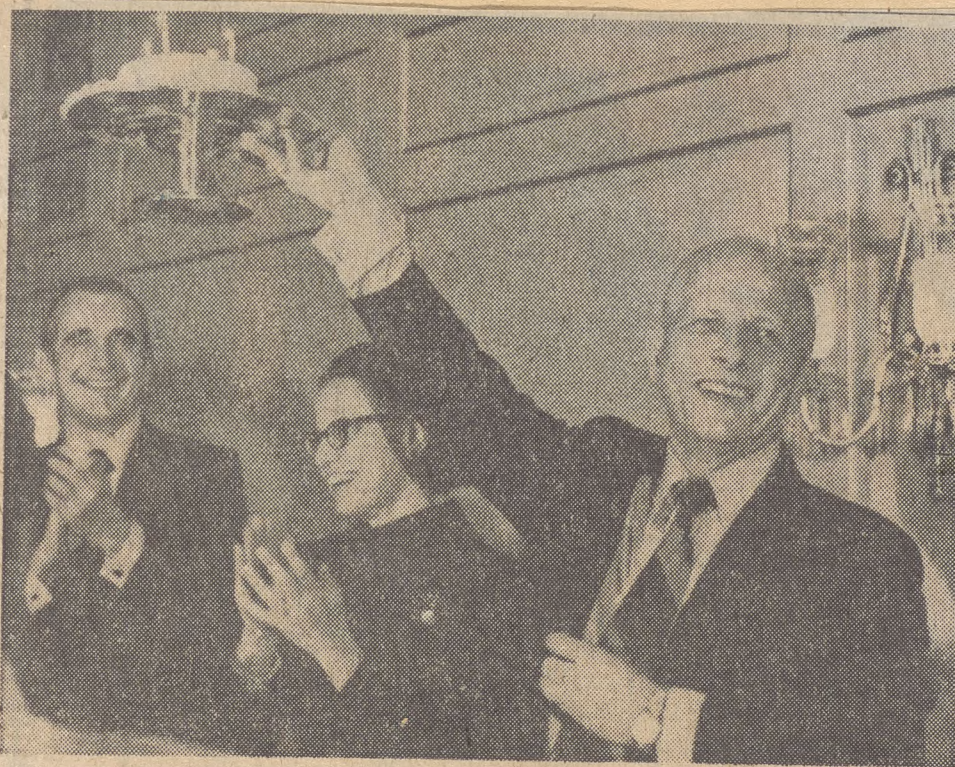
"We'll have the troops," Holton said.

At another point Holton at-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1



*The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Holton
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. M. Caldwell Butler
at a dance
Saturday May 30 nine o'clock
The Executive Mansion
A reply is requested Black tie*



Times Photo by Bob Phillips

Happy Birthday, Congressman

Sixth District Rep. Richard H. Poff holds up a birthday cake given him Monday night at a celebration of his 47th birthday. About 200 Republicans showed up at

Hotel Roanoke to hear Poff, who is beginning a two-week campaign for a 10th term in the House of Representatives. (Story on Page 1)



Times Photo by Bob Phillips

Butler Explains Proposed Business Development to County Supervisors

Supervisors Hear Protests On Rezoning, Delay Action

By JOEL TURNER
of the

Times Roanoke Valley Bureau

Roanoke County's supervisors Wednesday deferred a decision on a controversial requested rezoning of three tracts of land to permit business development at the Virginia 419-800 intersection in the face of strong opposition from residents of nearby subdivision.

The supervisors decided to ask the county planning commission to make an immediate study of the need for comprehensive rezoning along Virginia 419 between U.S. 221 and the Starkey Road (Virginia 119).

Several requests for rezoning along this stretch of the new highway have been received in the past year, Chairman Charles Osterhoudt said, noting that a decision on them had been de-

layed until the highway was finished.

"Now that the road is finished, it's the time for the comprehensive study to be made to determine if there is a need for a comprehensive rezoning, if any, along the road," he said.

Once the study has been finished, the supervisors will be in a position to act on the request of Fralin and Waldron for the rezoning of the tracts at the Virginia 419-800 intersection.

A petition bearing the signatures of 200 nearby residents opposing the rezoning, according to a spokesman for the group, was presented to the supervisors. About 25 persons attended the hearing to oppose

the proposed construction of an office building, service station and convenience store at the intersection near Glenmont subdivision.

They argued that the proposed business development would be detrimental to the residential neighborhood, particularly Glenmont, Algoma Park and the Green Valley subdivisions.

Gilbert Paul, a spokesman for opponents of the rezoning, contended that business development at the intersection would create noise and light problems, disrupt the residential neighborhood and devalue nearby homes.

But Caldwell Butler, an attorney for Fralin and Waldron, contended that the proposed development was the "most appropriate use" of the land and would convert "unattractive holes" into development that actually would enhance the neighborhood.

The three tracts, totaling less than five acres on the south side of Virginia 419, currently are zoned for multiple family residences.

Butler said the construction of Virginia 419 had left the natural elevation of the tracts more than 30 feet below the highway level. It is economically unfeasible to develop the land for single-family residences and it would require further study to determine if it is feasible to build apartments there, he said.

There will be "considerable expense" involved in bringing the elevation of the tracts up to road level with dirt fills, Butler said.

"At the present these are unattractive holes in the ground which detract from the value of property in the neighborhood," he told the supervisors.

Fralin and Waldron want to build a 6,000-square-foot office building on one tract, Butler said, with a service station and convenience store on the other two tracts.

He exhibited site and design plans for the three buildings which had been prepared by a Virginia Tech planner. The architecture and design of all buildings would be compatible aesthetically with the surrounding neighborhood, Butler said.

Each building would have a plaza-type setting with trees and shrubs and the service station would use fluorescent lights to eliminate glare at night, he said.

Residents opposing the rezoning claimed there already are enough service stations and convenience stores in the area. The business development would visually "pollute" the neighborhood, one resident said.

Paul told the supervisors that business zoning of the land would constitute "spot zoning."

"The people have rights as well as land developers," said William H. Robert III, a resident of Penn Forest subdivision.

Paul estimated that as many as 400 homes in the area would be adversely affected by business zoning of the property.

The decision on the request apparently will lie with only two supervisors — Osterhoudt and Earl Simms.

Supervisors Lee B. Eddy and Joe C. Thomas asked that they be disqualified from discussion and vote on the request because of the state's new conflict-of-interest law.

Raymond Robrecht, commonwealth's attorney, said both Eddy's engineering firm and Thomas's construction firm have been involved in contractual relations with Fralin and Waldron.

Osterhoudt also said that Vice Chairman A. T. Huddleston,



GILBERT PAUL
'Spot Zoning'



*The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Holton
request the pleasure of the company of
The Honorable and Mrs. Caldwell Butler
for dinner*

Friday, November 27 six-thirty o'clock

The Executive Mansion

A reply is requested

Black tie

So Long, Solon!

Few Wives Here for Assembly

By MARY LACY

See you later, legislator.

After a while, when bills are compiled.

Since the General Assembly opened, that's been the "So long, Solon" song for dozens of wives of Virginia lawmakers.

Most are staying home and sending their men off to Richmond at the beginning of each work week.

But for a few, husbands' work at the current special session means a kind of winter vacation in the capital. They move into an apartment or hotel for the weekdays, enjoy local cuisine, do some partying and travel home, come the weekend.

"It's like one big house party," chirped Mrs. Russell Davis of Rocky Mount, keeping house at the Hotel Jefferson while Del. Davis is keeping House.

She and fellow assembly-sitters plan their days around Capitol visits, shopping expeditions, luncheons and lots of bridge, she said after a recent 6½-hour game. "We don't have time on our hands. We plan each day."

But for the young mothers and the career-conscious among the waiting women — including wives of the three men new to the legislature this session — the assembly means holding down the home fort alone all week.

"But it's a nice interlude," says Mrs. Thomas J. Michie Jr., whose husband won the Charlottesville House seat by one vote in a special election last month.

"It still is very impermanent, though. He still has to run again in November."

The former Molly Ingle of Winston-Salem keeps her weeks full at their Greenbrier section home with four sons (ages 6, 11, 12 and 13), work as a University League board member and a tutorial program for underprivileged preschoolers at Thomas Jefferson Memorial Unitarian Church.

"I'll remember Christmas 1970 with horror for the rest of my life," said the Hollins-educated Mrs. Michie, who met her lawyer husband at Oxford University summer school one year.

"It's not very much fun to win by one vote," she said of the Dec. 29 election.

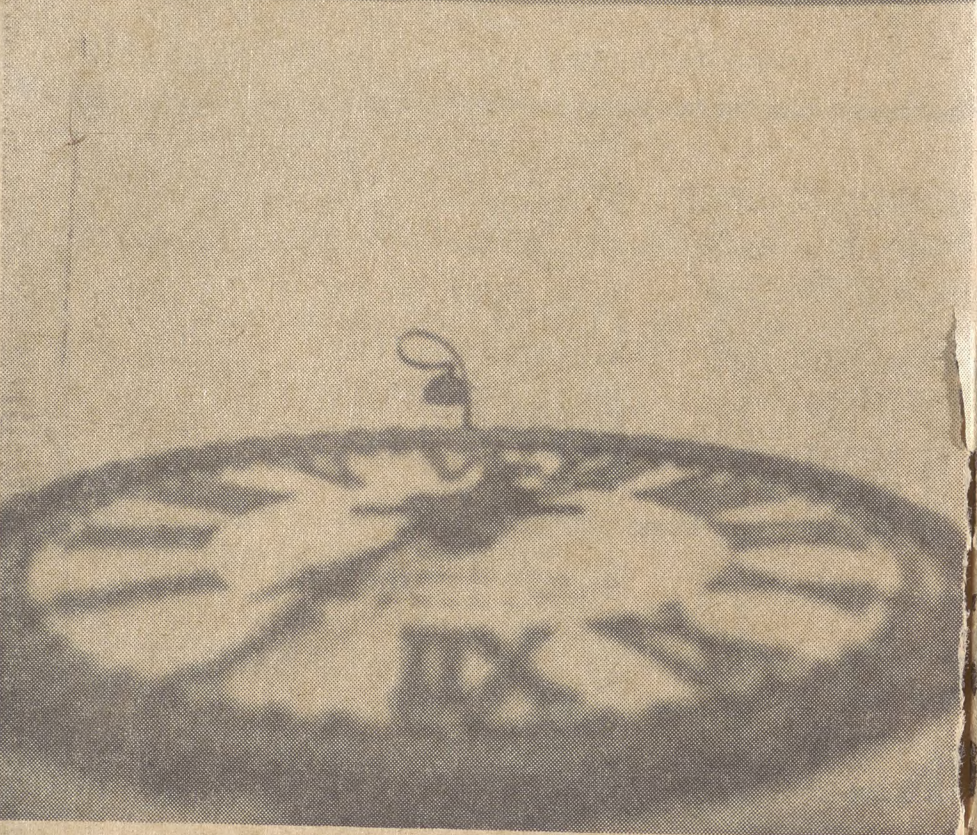
"It was amazing. We were doing our own math at home that night and the way we figured it, he (Michie) had LOST by one vote!"

Kathy Bauer Thornton, another of the new crop of legislative wives, exhibits the directness of a broadcaster. She is one.

"It's a great thing for the state," she said of husband David F. Thornton's election to the Senate last summer. "But it's also a marvelous experience for him. I'm not too terribly objective."

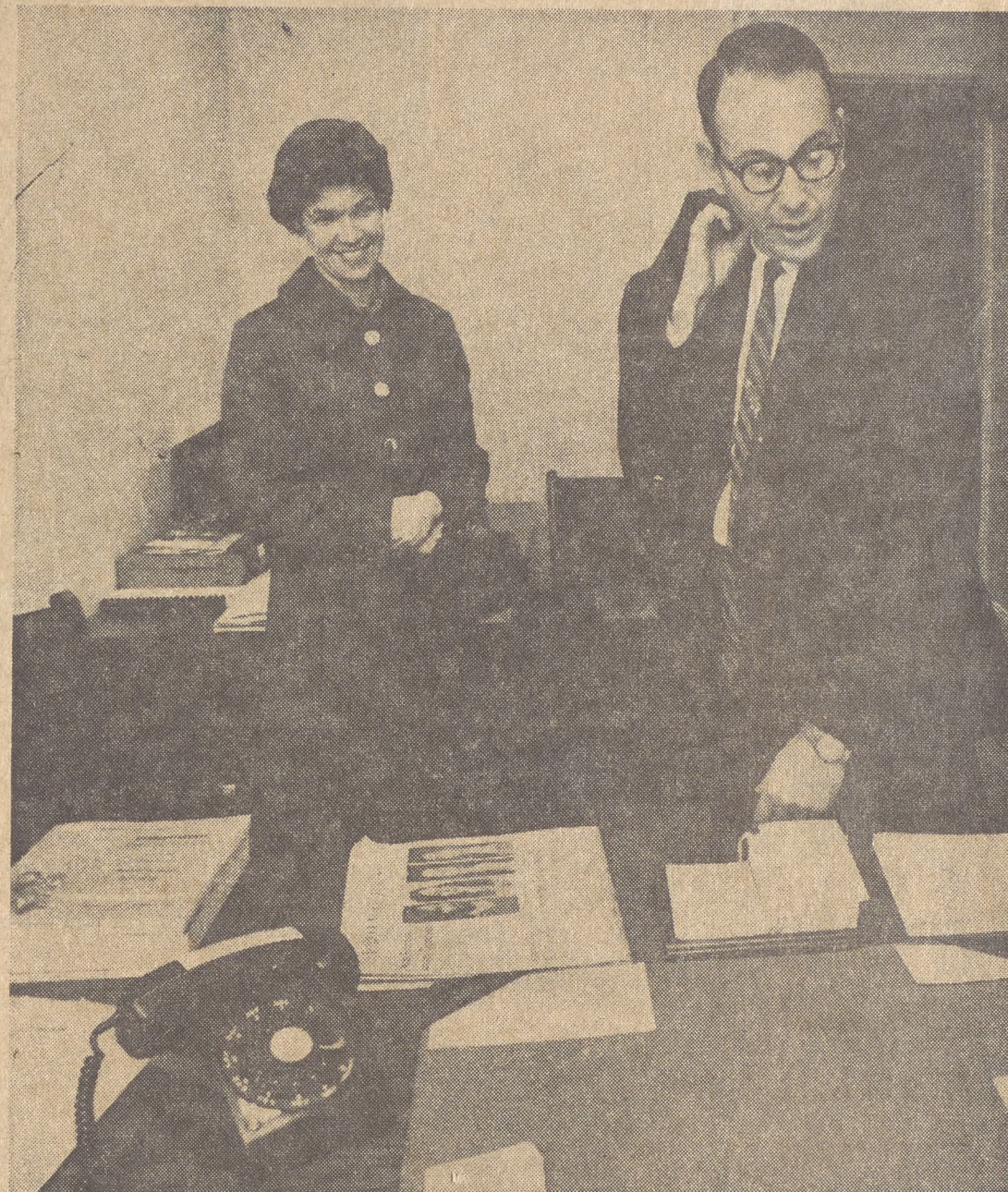
For five years, she has done a daily magazine-format television show in Roanoke. Sargent Shriver, Julie and David Eisenhower, Betty Friedan and Dr. Haim Ginott are counted among her interview subjects.

As a free lance photographer before her television days, Mrs. Thornton got pictures of Richard Nixon in Roanoke on campaign visits for Republicans.



CLOCK THAT TICKS AWAY TIME FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State Senator David F. Thornton Takes Wife on Tour

Staff Photo by Bob Brown



LEGISLATOR'S OFFICE GETS A WIFELY INSPECTION
Delegate Thomas J. Michie Jr. With His Wife

Staff Photo by P. A. Gormus Jr.

"I thought how much excitement can you stand? Then when I auditioned for this job, they said, 'Wouldn't you rather INTERVIEW Mr. Nixon?' Within the year I had."

Sharing the couple's Salem home, says the North Dakota-born descendant of the Boone's Mill, Va., Wingfields, is "a spoiled cat, that's all." Thornton is Roanoke College vice president in charge of development.

"The house abuts the college soccer field. We feel very athletic when we can get up and do our mile jog around the track," the energetic young wife says of at-home moments with the senator.

Six children — five still at home and the oldest at the College of William and Mary — fill the

weekdays of Mrs. William A. Truban in Woodstock.

Animals, appropriately, demand much of the time of the veterinarian's family.

"Two of our sons have raised livestock and helped raise 15,000 turkeys for a poultry grower last summer. We have a beef cattle farm and they all help on that," said Mrs. Truban, who met the senator when they both attended West Virginia Wesleyan College.

"I'm used to my husband being very busy," the former Millie Hayes of Pennsylvania reasoned about his assembly attendance, "and with five children at home — the youngest is just five — I somehow stay busy, too."



Season's Greetings

THE KENNETH ROBINSON FAMILY

accepted



*The Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Holton
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Butler
for dinner
Tuesday, the fifth of January
Six-thirty P. M.
The Executive Mansion*

A reply is requested

Black Tie



Menu

Shrimp Bisque

B&G St. Emilion
Bordeaux 1966

Delmonico a Jus
Pomme de terre eu buir
Asperge, sauce hollandaise

Salade de Maison

Champagne

Fruit Ices
Petit fours

January 5, 1971

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Michie Takes House Seat**Butler Raps Voting Laws
As Democrat Is Sworn In**

RICHMOND (AP) — Thomas J. Michie of Charlottesville was sworn in today as the newest member of the Virginia General Assembly, and the Republican minority floor leader used the occasion to launch an attack on state voting laws.

Michie, a Democrat, beat Republican Joseph W. Wright Jr. in a special election for the House of Delegates seat vacated by Armonde C. Paxson, who resigned last month.

The outcome of the special election was decided by one vote, certified by a three-judge panel following a recount.

The judges last week said they found what appeared to

be some questionable votes but said present state law prohibited them from going beyond the actual recounting to probe irregularities.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, House Minority Floor Leader, read a letter from Wright congratulating Michie, but also casting doubts on the questionable votes.

Wright said in his statement, "Despite the substantial doubt which has been cast upon the true outcome of the election by the absentee voting irregularities, I shall not contest the election further."

But, Butler read on, Wright said, "It is my sincere hope

that the General Assembly will amend the law to give specific authority to a three-judge recount court to exclude improper absentee ballots where the illegality is clearly apparent on the face of the applications, vouchers or coupons. I trust that this first election under the new law will be an example to election officials all across Virginia of the need to study and abide by the specific requirements of the new election law."

The General Assembly tightened up the absentee voting law in 1969, after widespread charges, mostly in Southwest Virginia, of balloting irregularities.

Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke said Tuesday the Republican delegation may seek a change in Virginia's month-old election laws permitting judges to examine absentee votes.

Three-judge courts under the new election laws are limited to supervising a tabulation and cannot inquire into whether there were irregularities in obtaining and voting mail ballots.

Butler's comments came after the House seated Del. Thomas J. Michie Jr. of Charlottesville who won by one vote in a recount last week.

The GOP's floor leader in the House read a statement from loser Joseph W. Wright Jr., the Republican candidate, in which Wright said "it is my sincere hope that the General Assembly will amend the law to give specific authority to a three-judge recount court to exclude improper absentee ballots where the illegality is clearly apparent on the face of the applications, vouchers and coupons."

The special election in Charlottesville was the first under Virginia's election laws that became effective Dec. 1. They limit those qualified to vote an absentee ballot and require that it be voted in person at the registrar's office between 45 and five days before the election.

Butler said the change is not a pressing matter but a bill incorporating Wright's suggestion may be introduced if the House Rules Committee permits this kind of legislation during the extra session.

Wright said that despite the "substantial doubt" cast upon the outcome, he is not going to further challenge Michie's election.

"I do not believe it would be fair to the people of Charlottesville to cause their delegate to sit under a continuing cloud or, if a contest were successful, for the city's representative to be changed in midsession," Wright said.

Democrats who control the House made light of Michie's one-vote victory, dubbing him "Landslide Michie."

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria and Del. Donald G. Pendleton of Amherst introduced a tongue-in-cheek resolution transferring the distinction of being called "Landslide" from themselves to Michie.

Thomson won renomination by one vote in a Democratic primary in Alexandria on a recount in 1961 and since has had three close calls despite his leadership role in Richmond.

Pendleton has been through three recounts in keeping his House seat representing Lynchburg and Amherst County.

**Butler Advocates
Vote Law Change**

Republican Legislators Back Governor

By Ozzie Osborne
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Republican members of the General Assembly have expressed strong support of Gov. Linwood Holton and equally strong criticism of State Sen. William B. Hopkins in the current budget dispute between the two.

At a Republican caucus late yesterday, Hopkins, a Roanoke Democrat, was accused of using his program as a stepping-stone to the governorship.

Fellow townsman Del. M. Caldwell Butler said further that a provision in legislation Hopkins has proposed is "a fraud" and "a hoax."

The caucus was spent mainly

in a discussion of the Hopkins program, under which the state would appropriate roughly \$19 million to help localities.

Of this, \$8 million would be used to assume some welfare costs earlier than now anticipated and the remainder would be used for sewage treatment plants for Virginia localities.

Hopkins proposes to finance his program through use of a state surplus that he maintains exists. The governor says the surplus, estimated at \$21.8 million, can't be spared and that the state, in fact, is running in the red.

"The governor's position is clear," said Butler. "He's not willing to appropriate funds at

this time and end up with a deficit."

State Sen. David F. Thornton of Salem noted that the Hopkins legislation said that localities will get the state money only if the comptroller certifies it is available.

At that, Butler said this part of the Hopkins legislation is a fraud and a hoax because it can't possibly be determined now whether the state can afford to give localities the money.

That, he said, could only be determined at the end of the current two-year period when the comptroller figures up his books.

Butler said there are needs in

the Roanoke Valley, "but I'm not getting any particular pressure."

Del. Henry O. Lampe of Arlington had the most scathing criticism of Hopkins, saying, "I'm assuming he is about to run for governor" or he wouldn't be stirring up so much fuss.

Del. Stanford E. Parris of Fairfax aroused some fairly strong reaction when he said that if any Republicans wanted to sign House versions of the Hopkins bills he would have them at his desk this morning.

Del. John Dalton of Radford strongly objected to Republicans signing any of them, although several Republicans have said they're for the water purification measures.

He said he didn't see how anyone could sign the bills if they believe Holton's contention that a budget deficit is in prospect.

The legislators applauded when Del. Vincent F. Callahan of Fairfax urged that no Republicans sign the bills, saying they are intended only to embarrass the governor.

In addition to discussing the Hopkins program, State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford said a program to help curb the drug control problem should be seriously considered.

A drug control program has been outlined by a subcommittee of the State Crime Commission. The subcommittee asked that nearly \$900,000 be appropriated to put it into effect.

Although the caucus was at times light-hearted — Butler said "we're getting so many Republicans it's becoming unwieldy" — some of the legislators obviously are worried about what could be the political effect of the Hopkins proposals.

The proposals have the strong support of the potent Urban 12 organization, which is made up of the state's dozen most populous areas, including Roanoke.

Right now, Hopkins seems to have the initiative or, at least, as one Republican said, "he's getting all the headlines."

Del. Willis M. Anderson is to introduce in the House today bills identical to those proposed by Hopkins.

The World-News

Tuesday, February 2, 1971

9

Del. Butler Says Blue Cross Should Be Probed Further

RICHMOND — Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today said he thinks further investigation of Blue Cross of Virginia (BCV) should be made.

He made his comment after Alden Flory, president of BCV, appeared before the House Insurance and Banking Committee, of which Butler is a member.

"He gave a pretty glowing picture of what is happening under the new management," said Butler.

"But I don't understand how things got so far out of hand to begin with."

He said further that Flory was on the BCV board "when it was going downhill."

Flory's appearance followed disclosures last week that BCV spent nearly a million dollars to furnish its Richmond headquarters and wasted thousands of dollars on poor business practices.

Flory was not president of BCV when the practices, as disclosed before a U.S. Senate subcommittee, occurred.

Several members of the House committee agreed with Butler that further investigation was desirable.

Del. Tom Moss of Norfolk said BCV apparently has changed some of its business practices, but it didn't do so "until they got their hands caught in the cookie jar."

In his appearance before

the committee, Flory outlined what new business practices had been put into effect since he became head of BCV in June.

He said the press has used half-truths and innuendos in reporting what happened to BCV.

Flory said steps are going to be taken to reduce the size of the 60-member board. "That's a convention," he said.

Legislators' Wives Feted at Mansion

A bit of Appalachia and a bit of the Richmond Symphony helped Mrs. Linwood Holton greet some 130 wives of General Assembly members at a coffee today at the Governor's Mansion.

Patch Blossom Fashions, creations of traditional mountain quilting patterns handmade by Appalachian women, were shown by members of the Women's Committee of the Richmond Symphony — Mesdames William B. Cridlin, John S.

Billingsley, Thomas S. Berry, James D. Davis, Paul Bargamin III, Frederic H. Cox Jr. and Miss Lynn Spencer.

The Henry Liscio String Quartet, members of the symphony, presented a program like the one they do for school children in the area.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., wife of the U.S. judge and former governor, assisted Mrs. Holton at the coffee.



MRS. G. W. DALTON (left) OF TAZEWELL SEES MOUNTAIN FASHIONS
Mrs. Holton With Mrs. John Billingsley and Miss Lynn Spencer



MRS. H. D. DAWBARN SERVES COFFEE
To Mrs. A. H. Harrison Jr. (left), Mrs. P. K. Babalas



RICHMOND SYMPHONY MEMBERS OFFERED COFFEE CONCORD
Mesdames J. Sargeant Reynolds, Stanley Owens, Andrew Miller

Staff Photos by Sterling A. Clarke

Who Will Seek the Governorship?

Prospects Appear Many for 1973

By James Latimer

Many years ago some nameless sage at the Virginia State Capitol made an observation about Virginia politics that now may deserve a 1971 updating.

When the General Assembly meets, that ancient observer observed, if all the unannounced candidates for scene were lined up single file, the line would stretch across the Capitol at its widest point—from the lieutenant governor's chair in the west to the speaker's podium in the east.

The 1971 version could be more expansive: With the same terminal points, the line this year might be long enough to take a couple of loops around the Houdon statue of Washington in the rotunda. It might also have some spurs branching off to the attorney general's office nearby, to the congressional environs of Washington, D. C., to the suburbs of Charlottesville, and to the banks of the Nansemond River near Chuckatuck.

NEARLY A MONTH after the convening of the special session of the 1971 General Assembly, its most talked-of speculative prospects for gubernatorial glory do indeed include Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds and Speaker John Warren Cooke, not to mention a few score state senators and delegates. That abundance is a projection for the general future and not for just 1973, when the next governor is to be elected; actually, many more hopes and aspirations are pointing farther ahead, to 1977 or 1981, or even 1985, for it takes time and patience to build a successful candidacy.

There are this year at least two notable differences from the fading and distant past. One might be called intraparty, the other interparty.

In the time of the Byrd, the aspirants were all Democrats. And, as one of them wryly put it as he surveyed the field on a mid-



Battle



Butler



Callahan



Cooke



Dawbarn



Downing



Godwin



Howell



Miller



Reynolds



Robinson

winter day; "Harry Byrd's got candidates for governor stacked up 12 deep, each waiting is turn to run."

THE OTHER difference comes from the dawning of the age of the Republican Aquarius, with the inauguration last year of Linwood Holton as Virginia's first GOP governor since 1886. Incipient gubernatorial candidacy has become for Virginia Republicans a thing of hope and viability, rather than an unsought duty of semi despair.

Thus, the differences: For Democrats, here is apparent this year no tidy and orderly line of succession, but an uncertain quota of competitive possibilities. For Republicans, there is enough hope to make would-be

On the Democratic side, the apparent restoration of Lt. Gov. Reynolds to good health has also apparently restored him to top billing, along with Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller, as the two most active prospects for 1973. They have youth, plus experience and success in the 1969 statewide elections, and they are both based near enough to the Democratic center, though on the liberal

side, to enable each to attract broad swaths of support.

THE APPARENT candidacy of Speaker Cooke, whose base is on the conservative side of Democratic center, is just beginning to bud. Friends of the speaker in the House, particularly those of more orthodox Byrd organization

background, are urging him to start giving some plain signals of interest and availability. They figure that, with his reputation for fairness and political balance, plus his more conservative background, Cooke might become the rallying point for a potentially winning plurality of Democrats.

There is a theory that, in a three-way gubernatorial primary against Reynolds and Miller — or a four-way primary, if State Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr. of Norfolk should choose to run again — Cooke's chances might be very good.

There also lingers among most Democrats, however, a strong memory of what happened in 1969, when a bitter three-way primary fight spun off enough defectors from the right and the left to elect Republican Holton. The current mood, therefore, is to avoid any more such costly and divisive primary fragmentations. Whether it may be done by compromise and accommodation, or by adopting the convention rather than the primary method of nomination, is something the Democrats have just begun to consider.

WHAT HAPPENS in 1973, of course, could be affected by what happens in the 1972 presidential and senatorial elections. If the exigencies should call for compromise on a man of political moderation away from the State Capitol scene to come forward as the Democratic party's redeemer, the current speculation suggests three names: former Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. of Chuckatuck, William C. Battle of Charlottesville, the 1969 nominee, and Rep. Thomas N. Downing of Newport News.

On the Republican side, State Sen. H. D. Dawbarn of Waynesboro has conceded he might become available for the 1973 gubernatorial nomination, and Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson, formerly a state senator, has given some friends the impression he could be persuaded to run for governor. There are other assembly: Del. M. Caldwell GOP prospects in the Butler of Roanoke, the GOP minority leader, and Del. Vincent F. Callahan Jr. of Fairfax, to mention one of several Northern Virginia Republicans who might be inspired to seek broader fields in 1973 if they win big in the 1971 legislative elections.

ONE OF THE imponderables for 1973 is whether Sen. Howell might choose to run as an independent, and whether he could take with him what has been his basically Democratic hard core of liberal, organized labor and black voting blocs. Sen. Howell may, indeed, be fighting for his political life and future at this 1971 Assembly session. The Virginia Senate seems slowly but inexorably to be moving toward a reapportionment pattern of all single-senator districts throughout Virginia. That could separate Howell, unless he moves his residence, from his basic constituency and make it difficult for him to hold onto his Senate seat. A

Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

Longhair Given \$7.50 Trimming

LYNCHBURG (AP) — The barber had this longhair by the short hairs.

Edward Turner complained to city police Friday that he went into a barbershop where haircuts were advertised at \$1.50.

Seating himself, Turner said, he told the barber it had been eight months between clippings. The barber, looking at Turner's tresses, said the cost would be \$7.50 because his hair was very long.

"I thought he was joking," Turner told police, "so I let him cut it."

The barber was not fooling. He demanded and got \$7.50 for the haircut.

Girl Breaks Male Barrier In Virginia's Legislature

By TINA JEFFREY
Newport News Daily Press
RICHMOND (AP) — A
poised 13-year-old Richmon-
der is the latest to crack the
male barrier in Virginia's
General Assembly.

Sallie Baker McCutcheon is
a Senate page and after the
first few weeks of a projected
eight-week special session of
the legislature, she says, "it's
so much fun. It's been even
greater than I thought it
would be."

Sallie is the only child of
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H.
McCutcheon. Her father is
Democratic party chairman
for Henrico County, and Sallie
thinks that interest in political
affairs must run in the fami-
ly. McCutcheon was adminis-
trative assistant to 3rd Dis-
trict Rep. J. Vaughan Gary
for four years in Washington,
and after Gary retired, he
continued for two years with
Rep. David E. Satterfield III.

Then he decided to run for
Congress himself, as the
Democratic candidate in the
8th District.

The 1968 election ended in
victory for his Republican op-
ponent, William L. Scott, and
shortly afterward, the Mc-
Cutcheons moved back to the
Richmond area. The person-
able McCutcheon is now com-
munity relations manager for
Reynolds Metals Co.

Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reyn-
olds appointed Sallie as a
page. She had made up her
mind last year, while watch-
ing the General Assembly in
its waning hours, that she
wanted to serve as page at
the next session.

"I was sitting up there,
watching everybody run
around," she recalled of those
hours when the legislators
were struggling to finish be-
fore midnight adjournment.
"It was pretty hectic, but it
just hit me that it was some-
thing I'd like to do."

The eighth-grader is one
of the two new pages this
year. The other is a Newport
News youth, Maury Jackson.
In her miniskirts and sweat-
ers and boots or flat shoes,
she offers a different dimen-
sion in the Senate, which has
been traditionally male. The
boys who served as pages in



AP Photo

Boys Don't Seem To Approve of Sallie McCutcheon as Page

the 1970 General Assembly
are having a good time brief-
ing Sallie on procedures. They
tease her a lot because there
was a picture of her in the
newspaper on opening day of
the Legislature.

"The senators are nice,"
the youngster confides.
"They're very patient with
me."

Sallie does the same work
her male counterparts do, and
this includes hauling billbooks
to individual senators. "They

haven't gotten heavy yet,
though," she notes, since
there are fewer bills to be in-
troduced at this session.

Her day runs from 9 a.m. to
5 p.m., and "I'm dead tired
when I get home," she grins.
She's trying to keep up with
her school work at Tuckahoe
Junior High School, and does
homework assignments when
she can.

"We have some quiet time
in the mornings before the
senators come in, and we
study then," she says.

As a page, she earns \$84 a
week, minus the usual deduc-
tions. She's planning to bank
some of her paychecks, and

will also contribute toward
the Christian Children's Fund,
which helps support children
in foreign lands. She's also
going to boost her contribu-
tions to her church, St. Mat-
thew's Episcopal in Rich-
mond.

Her mother and father
came to the Senate on the
first day to watch her per-
form her duties, but haven't
had a chance to get back. Sal-
lie goes to work independently
each day, catching a ride
each morning with Sen. Wil-
liam F. Parkerson Jr., who
represents Henrico County
and the 31st Senatorial Dis-
trict.

Sun. Jan. 31, 1971

Butler Says Mail Heavy On Service Charge Bill

RICHMOND (AP)—House minority leader M. Caldwell Butler said yesterday he feels "very much like a lion who has been thrown to the Christians."

He was talking about the flood of mail received in the wake of his bill that would permit localities to impose service charges for sanitation, police and fire protection and so forth on present tax exempt institutions, including some church and church affiliated property.

"In view of the mail, I'm sure this is the most meritorious legislation offered at this session," he told the House of Delegates.

The Roanoke Republican conceded, however, he was moving gingerly in deciding whether to press for enactment of the bill — now reposing in the House

Finance Committee. He said he would mull it over during the weekend and he hoped by Monday other legislators would tell him whether their localities were really and truly interested in the proposal.

"I don't want to be impaled with the responsibility for this legislation unless the localities desire it," he said.

The World-News

Tuesday, February 9, 1971

9

Del. Butler Votes Against House Group's Remap Plan

World-News Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — A House redistricting plan that has been given committee approval was praised today by the House Republican leader as being fair to his party.

"There is certainly no pattern in it that works against the Republicans," said Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke.

But, otherwise, Butler was not happy with the plan and voted against it in the House Privileges and Elections Committee.

He said he did so for two reasons:

★ He is not sure it will pass court tests.

★ He is not certain that "it's the best job we can do."

Butler said he believes some of the districts don't have the right populations to meet court approval.

Ideally, each of the state's 100 House districts should have about 45,000 people but, said Butler, some are off this figure by 10 per cent.

It is believed that the courts will not accept a disparity of more than five per cent.

Butler said further that he does not like the idea of having a huge floater district. Two of these would have more than a half million people.

Butler said the redistricting is fine as far as the Roanoke area is concerned.

Roanoke City will lose rep-

resentation and Roanoke County and Salem will gain—as was expected.

This is because the city has lost population in the past decade and the county-Salem area has gained.

The three localities have been sharing a floater delegate. Under the redistricting

plan approved yesterday, this floater will be eliminated and Roanoke County and Salem will be given a second delegate.

Butler said that, although he voted against the plan in committee, he is not sure whether he will oppose it on the House floor tomorrow.

The World-News

Roanoke, Va., Wednesday, February 10, 1971

Move To Replace Butler Reported

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — A move by some Republican members to remove Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke, as House minority leader may be made at their regular Wednesday morning breakfast.

The move to replace Butler centered in the Northern Virginia delegation which has 10 of the 24 Republican members in the House.

It was uncertain late Tuesday night whether the move will actually materialize but there was an unusual amount of activity among the Republicans at the Hotel Raleigh where most of them live when the General Assembly is in session.

But chances that any more may be made appeared much slimmer at midnight than they did earlier in the evening.

Del. A. R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. of Staunton, chairman of the GOP delegation composed of both House members and Senators, said at 11 p.m. differences had been ironed out.

Giesen acknowledged "there was some concern in the delegation at a meeting held this afternoon . . ."

He predicted that no move to change the leadership will be made at the breakfast meeting and that it will be devoted to House and Senate reappointment legislation.

Del. Stanford E. Paris, Fairfax County, appeared to be the anti-Butler faction's choice for minority leader if Butler is replaced.

Dissatisfaction has been growing for about a year within the Northern Virginia delegation, part of it stemming from a feeling that there is a lack of communication between Gov. Lynwood Holton, the first Republican

governor of Virginia in nearly 100 years, and the GOP minority in the legislature.

Butler was Holton's law partner in Roanoke for years before Holton became governor.

The dissatisfaction with Butler apparently crested when he worked to get single-member House districts in the new House reapportionment bill which will be up for debate Wednesday—the day of the caucus. Butler is a mem-

See Page 4, Col. 3

Move To Replace Butler Reported

From Page 1

ber of the House Privileges and Elections Committee.

Most, if not all, of the Northern Virginia delegation prefer the multimember districts which the House bill provides.

There appeared to be some behind-the-scenes maneuvering Tuesday night to determine whether the anti-Butler faction could muster enough support from down-state Republicans to elect a new minority leader.

Butler also was having a number of people in his room during the night.

Butler was elected to his first term in the House in 1962 and was elected chairman of the GOP caucus two years later.

GOP Scoffs At 'Dump Butler' Tale

By OZZIE OSBORNE

World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — A report that Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke may be ousted as minority House leader is ridiculous, several Republican legislators said here today.

Del. Stan Parris of Fairfax, asked if there was any substance to the Butler story, said: "There never was."

Parris is spokesman for the 10 Northern Virginia Republicans in the House.

Del. Ray Garland of Roanoke said there was nothing to the story and described Butler as "one of the historic figures in the modern Republican party of Virginia," adding:

"There's no man in the Republican delegation capable of filling one of his shoes."

Garland said there was some grousing by one or two Republicans about Butler, but these remarks weren't aimed at getting rid of him.

The Butler affair was mentioned in passing at the Republican caucus this morning, one GOP legislator said.

The caucus at the Raleigh Hotel was closed to newsmen — as all recent ones have been.

One source said the only mention made was the comment of one legislator that he was sorry the thing got into the press.

Just how the "dump Butler" story originated was somewhat of a mystery.

Some said it stemmed from "happy hour" talk at the Raleigh, where most Republican members of the assembly and the press are staying during this special session.

In any case, the story puzzled many Republicans and upset others when they read it in this morning's papers and heard it on the radio.

Parris said he met with Butler and other Republicans for several hours yesterday, but he pooh-poohed any suggestion that booting Butler was discussed. General problems were discussed, he said.

Butler was not immediately available for comment.

Remap Bill 'Safe' in House, Butler Says

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

RICHMOND — House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke predicted Tuesday the House will agree

to the reapportionment bill on which debate starts Wednesday because of the mechanics of trying to amend it on the floor.

Butler was one of seven

House members who voted against the bill in the final session of the Privileges and Elections Committee Monday. It came out of committee 8-7.

"I felt essentially that the

committee fell short of its responsibility to reapportion the state within the U.S. constitution as presently interpreted," Butler said.

He said the GOP minority

plans to offer no substitute but he personally will support any amendment which would eliminate some of the big floater districts.

Size of some of the floaters, Butler said, is his main objection to the bill.

"The cumulative effect of these deficiencies (floaters) indicates to me we haven't done the job we could . . .," Butler said.

Actually the 24 Republicans fared pretty good at the hands of the Democrat-controlled P&E Committee. Only one, Del. Russell Davis of Rocky Mount, finds himself in a House district with other members.

(Roanoke keeps the two House seats it now has — one held by Butler and the other by Del. Willis M. Anderson, Democrat — but loses its share of a floater seat now held by Del. Ray L. Garland, Republican, to Salem and Roanoke County which will have two seats of their own instead of one as now.)

Butler said the P&E bill is in "a take it or leave it" posture because of the difficulty of trying to get it changed. Change one place would necessitate far-reaching changes elsewhere in the state.

The GOP leader said he tried to get some changes in the committee but will not make any effort on the floor Wednesday because "I've done what I could."

The Senate P&E Committee did not meet Tuesday on the Senate reapportionment bill because of the illness of Sen. James D. Hagood of Halifax County.

One of the still-to-be-settled questions is whether Hagood's new district will include all of or just part of Campbell County. If he is given all of Campbell it may necessitate dividing Bedford County.

The two P&E committees will hold a public hearing next Monday afternoon on how to divide up Virginia's 10 congressional districts. No bills have been introduced but plans submitted by various legislators will be used as a basis for the hearing.

Opinion Page

House Reapportionment Plan Is Weak In Size of Districts, Population Disparity

The proposed reapportionment plan for the House of Delegates is not, in our opinion, satisfactory — nor, we suspect, is it even legal.

Since it squeaked out of the influential House Privileges and Elections Committee on an 8-7 vote, our critical judgment obviously is shared by some others, lawyers especially.

After all of these seemingly interminable weeks of committee-room juggling and re-juggling of the new decade's election district lines, P&E members ought to have, and surely could have, come up with something much better than this.

For one thing, the 16.4 per cent population spread between the smallest and largest proposed districts is far above what Attorney General Andrew P. Miller has said is legally permissible. Thus, the danger is immediately posed—should the plan be adopted by the House — of a serious courtroom challenge, one that could result in a sweeping new reapportionment order on the very eve of November's legislative elections.

For another thing, the P&E majority stubbornly resists any move toward single-member city districts or the carving up of counties into separate districts. In principle, the majority's view is sound: Inevitably, total abandonment of at-large, multi-member districts and the use of single-member and multi-member floater seats would create a poisonous political polarization in some urban delegations. In practice, however, the P&E committee's overly rigid adherence to floater districts based solely on often-meaningless city and county boundaries is creating nightmarish problems.

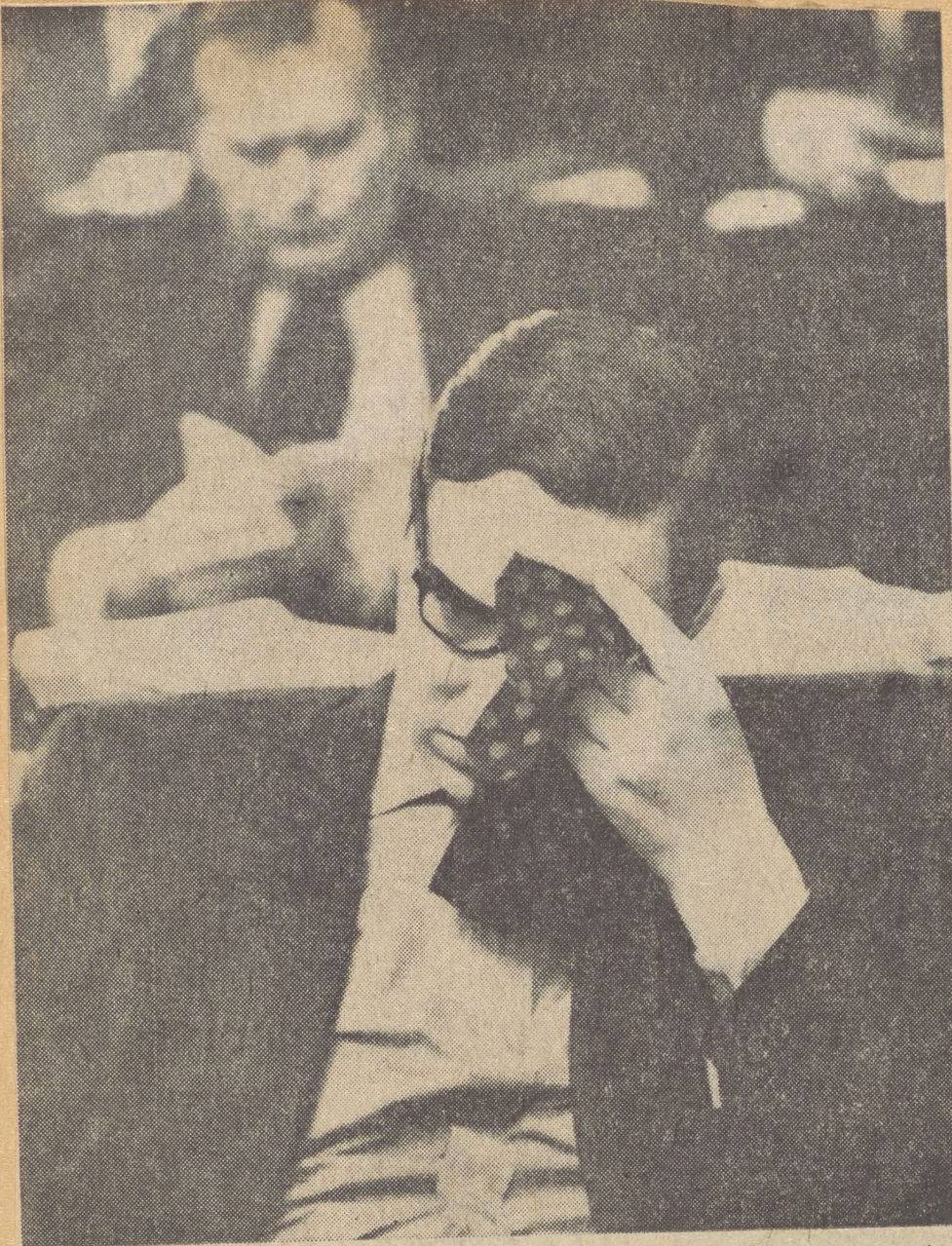
The committee's sharp deviation from the one-man, one-vote principle is attributable to this floater-district system of citywide and countywide seats. By refusing to align, say, one suburban county precinct with a cen-

tral city (as the State Senate's redistricting envisions), the House mappers needlessly painted themselves into a corner. Neither a precise mathematical balance nor anything approaching an equitable number of voters in each district can ever prove feasible, so long as city and county boundaries are arbitrarily employed as the basis for redistricting purposes.

Additionally, and at least as unfortunate, is the resultant creation of some gigantic election districts that link as many as three or four major urban population centers. Heretofore, this gerrymander monster has existed only in Northern Virginia, where at least one member of the House of Delegates has represented nearly ½ million constituents.

Now, however, oversize floaters are being extended to other parts of eastern Virginia's urban corridor, with even scarier results. One House member, for example, is to have an estimated 600,000-plus constituents—550,000 more than a House member is supposed to have, over 150,000 more than any Virginia congressman will have. As Roanoke's Del. M. Caldwell Butler acidly observed, the people's elected representative in fact will represent no one.

The floor of the House is no place to draw a sensible reapportionment plan; the slightest change in a district's lines, even in the remotest area of the state, inescapably forces a reworking of district lines in an entire region and sometimes across the whole state. We suggest, therefore, that the House send the entire issue back to the P&E committee with some firm redistricting instructions, and an early deadline that will get the final plan back to the full membership before Christmas. Already, there has transpired an indefensible lag in getting the special session's essential reapportionment work completed.



AP Photo

A Hard Day In the House

Del. Ray L. Garland of Roanoke, Republican Senate nominee in last November's election, appears to be wiping his brow Wednesday during the House session on reapportionment. The lower chamber passed the measure 76-24 with Garland among the dissenters.

GOP Brushes Off Internal Dispute

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Richmond Bureau
RICHMOND — The Republican delegation in the House of Delegates made no effort Wednesday to replace Del. M. Caldwell Butler as House minority leader after what one pro-Butler delegate called "a night of the knives."

Members of the delegation brushed it off as a "family affair" and were reluctant to talk about the reported "ditch Butler" discussions Tuesday night, some claiming it was not really directed at Butler.

"Unfortunately we had to use what leverage we had," Del. Warren E. Barry of Fairfax County said.

"Some of our grievances, we felt, were not being given proper consideration . . .," Barry added.

None would talk for publication about what is causing the

unrest in the GOP ranks, particularly none from Arlington and Fairfax, but reporters covering the General Assembly have detected a growing disenchantment among some with Gov. Linwood Holton.

The House members held their weekly dutch treat breakfast Wednesday morning at the Hotel Raleigh and a member of the governor's staff, George C. Hettrick, who has been attending the informal gettogethers showed up again but left after someone suggested he not come in to the breakfast.

Hettrick, a prominent young Richmond lawyer, works for the governor as a staff member on legislative matters while the legislature is in session and, supposedly, is the link between the governor and the delegation.

Normally any Republican is

welcome at the House members' weekly breakfast.

But the delegation was tense and uneasy Wednesday morning after a night of numerous closed door sessions up and down the corridors of Hotel Raleigh where most Republicans live when the legislature is in session.

Sen. Robert S. Burruss Jr. of Lynchburg and freshman Sen. William A. Truban of Shenandoah showed up for the breakfast too but left without eating after being told it was "for House members."

"What was going on was not supposed to get into the press," one House member who insisted on not being quoted by name claimed.

He said too that the "unrest" was not directed at Butler personally and insisted there was "no dump Butler movement."

EDUCATION



William C. Lane Jr.

Linwood Holton III at his new school: 'They have a better attitude'

A Governor's Dilemma

Early most schoolday mornings, a black station wagon pulls away from a stately mansion in Richmond, Va., and heads into one of the poorest districts of the city. There, a chauffeur delivers three white youngsters—14-year-old Tayloe Holton, 12-year-old Anne Holton and 11-year-old Linwood Holton III—to a pair of public schools whose enrollment is 95 per cent black. As everyone in Richmond knows, the three Holton children could be going to the most exclusive private school in town; their father, after all, is governor of the state. But Republican Linwood Holton—one of the few governors in recent years to send his children to public school—has decided that all three of his school-age kids should commute to two of the most heavily Negro schools in Richmond.

Ironically, Governor Holton himself is an avowed opponent of busing to obtain racial balance in schools. "I believe forced busing would be harmful to the state, harmful to the children and disruptive to good racial relations," he declared shortly before a new desegregation plan was announced by the Richmond board of education last summer. As it turned out, however, the board plan called for the busing of some 13,000 Richmond youngsters, both black and white, to assigned schools throughout the city. And with that, Governor Holton—who until then had sent his youngsters to predominantly white public schools in Richmond's wealthy West End—abruptly found himself on the spot. As white parents hotly debated whether to move out to the suburbs, keep their children out of school or accede to the new plan, all eyes were riveted on the Governor's Mansion to see what Holton would do.

Newsweek, February 15, 1971

In effect, the governor went two ways at once. Though he announced that he would support legal efforts to delay busing, he quickly added that his own children would attend the schools called for under the busing plan. "As we watched the community become so upset," Holton recalls, "we began to realize we were going to have to set an example of complying with the law." And for all his misgivings about busing, Holton is quick to assert that the education of his children has not suffered in their new schools. "They have a better attitude," he says, "and their grades are up."

Flee: The experience of some other Richmond parents has not been so happy. "Holton's kids are brought to school by a state trooper," grumbles one disgruntled white parent, "and you can be sure they'll never be ganged up on in the bathroom." Throughout the city's public-school system, cases of pupil shakedowns, molestations and stabbings turn up weekly. Predictably, this has been accompanied by an escalating phenomenon of resegregation. White families are fleeing to the suburbs at an alarming rate and the number of students enrolled in private, all-white academies in Richmond has risen by 10 per cent. As a result, the proportion of blacks in the city school system has risen to well over 60 per cent.

In a desperate attempt to reverse these trends, the Richmond school board recently proposed a merger of its schools with those of two predominantly white counties nearby. So far this move has only served to upset municipal officials in Richmond, enrage county officials and further dismay Governor Holton.

Whatever the outcome of the merger strategy, there will be no early resolution of Richmond's problems. The pres-

ent busing plan is only an interim arrangement, pending the settlement of a protracted NAACP lawsuit demanding the total and immediate school integration of every one of the city's public schools. (Richmond's elementary schools are not affected by the current plan.) For the moment, virtually all that is certain is that a black station wagon will continue to take the governor's children to school—and that their father will continue to decry "forced busing."

GOP Dinner Has a Rival

RICHMOND, (AP) — Virginia Republicans will have some cut-rate competition Wednesday night when they hold their splendid \$100-a-plate Lincoln Day dinner, at which Vice President Spiro Agnew is featured speaker.

An hour earlier, on the same block, in a hamburger house, Roy Scherer plans to hold his own Lincoln Day dinner — at \$1 a plate. He's asked Agnew to come, but sort of doubts the vice president will accept.

Scherer, a psychology major at Virginia Commonwealth University and an Air Force veteran, says he planned his buck-a-plate dinner "mostly as a gag, but also as a form of protest."

"Anyone can heckle or throw rocks," he says. "I want to do something so people will laugh."

"I got to thinking about Lincoln. Humble. Modest. God-fearing. Somehow I just could not visualize Lincoln attending a formal, \$100-a-plate dinner. Not with people starving less than a mile away."

Scherer originally wanted to have a 50-cents-a-plate dinner, but costs got a little out of hand. He couldn't even get bologna for half a buck. So he "escalated a bit"—to pork roast.

Thursday he sent Agnew a telegram asking him "to honor us with greetings or a

short address" before the Veep meanders down the street to speak at the \$100-a-plate GOP affair. There's been no answer yet.

Scherer has rented a room at the restaurant that will accommodate 30 people but, he says, "I hope to have many, many more. We'll be moving them in and out."

He thinks maybe he'll even make a little profit. Say about 30 cents a plate. If so, he'll donate the money to Richmond area charities.

Die Is Cast for Big-District House

As we had feared, the House of Delegates has left virtually intact its committee-approved reapportionment plan. Thus the stage is set once again for a courtroom fight like that of a decade ago, when wide population disparities — wider, as a matter of fact, than in this plan — had to be ruled unlawful by the federal courts.

This time, fortunately, there isn't any clear-cut evidence that the new remapping discriminates against urban Virginia. Thus the legislature at least has avoided the fatal error of the early '60s, when rural lawmakers were still trying to deny cities and suburbs their rightful share of state-house power.

The reapportionment plan is not, however, as good as it should be. As we have noted previously, a population spread of 16.4 per cent from the smallest to the largest House district is too far above the 10 per cent maximum that most federal courts have demanded.

While precise mathematical balance will never be feasible, the one-man, one-vote principle requires that a state come as close as it possibly can to the ideal. This, the House of Delegates has not done, and as a consequence voters in the largest of its districts will have, in effect, 16 per cent more political power in the '70s than will those in its smallest. Whether this is legal, only time will tell.

Although the decision was made

for blatantly partisan reasons, the House nonetheless was right in correcting one redistricting defect with a floor amendment that shifts a new urban seat from Northern Virginia to Hampton Roads. The transfer was ordered by a rural-Tidewater Democratic coalition, presumably to insure a safe Democratic seat (Hampton Roads sends only Democrats to the statehouse; Northern Virginia is fast becoming a GOP stronghold).

Politics aside, the change made good sense since it abolished a super-floater seat that would have had four times as many voters as the State Senate's districts, and 13 times as many as, ideally, a House district ought to have. As incorporated in the Tidewater plan, the contested seat will not represent so blatant a violation of the philosophy that traditionally has ruled in bicameral legislatures: that is, that the larger of the two legislative houses ought to have the smaller of the election districts.

Unfortunately, that philosophy is still out the window, insofar as other features of the House redistricting are concerned. For by refusing to split counties or cities, and by creating a confused system of floater, single-member and multi-member districts, the House has all but abandoned the idea that its 100 members should be in close touch with legislative constituencies. Assuming that the Senate sticks to its committee's plan for only single-member districts, in fact it will be the members of the smaller Senate chamber who in many cases will find themselves having the smaller numbers of constituents to represent.

As a practical matter, the further shift to a regional-minded House is probably a good idea. We say this because, had an attempt been made to create 100 single-member districts, the result almost certainly would have been a more partisan House, parochial in outlook and weaker in caliber of membership. To recognize the soundness of the House's approach offers only some consolation, though, for the possibly irreversible switch in roles that the House and the State Senate are moving toward.

Holton Puts Down A Minirebellion

By GEORGE M. KELLEY
Landmark News Service

RICHMOND—Gov. Linwood Holton's Republican troops were in the throes of a minirebellion as the Democrat-controlled General Assembly took the first steps a few days ago on new approaches to reapportioning representation. The impact on state politics promises to be great, barring any upset of the reapportioning by federal courts.

The minirebellion may be attributed to the Holton's administration's first run-in with a problem that became more acute for the Democrats the longer they had absolute control of the statehouse: the problem of troops wanting to be something more than just troops.

The mini thing was significant in that it erupted on the eve of the House reapportionment debate. And before the debate was over a seat had been switched from northern Virginia to Norfolk—probably at the expense of some GOP prospects for gains in the legislature.

The rumblings from the incident still were evident the next day as the Senate moved firmly toward a statewide system of single-member districts that will have an initial effect on bit city politics.

When Holton won the governorship in 1969, GOP assem-

bly candidates also made a sweep in the Virginia suburbs of Washington, and understandably the flush of victory made the operating methods of more experienced Republicans legislators seem rather listless. Some of the freshmen soon complained they were not being kept informed on strategy and developments, and Holton himself showed no interest in some of the things they wanted to do.

It came to a head in a hotel room on a cold, cold night when someone suggested that replacing Roanoke's Caldwell Butler, who came to the House in 1962, as minority floor leader might improve things. The idea seemed to be to put in a northern Virginia and Stanford Parris appeared to be the choice of the Rebels.

Some harsh things were said before the minirebellion was put down and the Republicans began wishing the Democrats had never gotten wind of it. What the Republicans didn't know was that during much of their pre-occupation with the oust Butler thing Tidewater Democrats were working against them.

The most effective argument for switching the Northern Virginia seat to Norfolk: Leave the seat up north and they'll send another Republican to the House.

It put the struggle for the seat on the nearest thing to a party basis in the extra session.

Actually, Butler had been maintaining a strategy to save the GOP minority from really getting cut into pieces in the politics of survival that is part and parcel of reapportioning.

The Senate had decided to go into single-member districts just as 25 other state senates have done, and liberal Democrats on the House side were pushing for the House to get on a similar course — particularly for Northern Virginia.

It was no secret that single-member House districts would doom most of the Northern Virginia Republicans (most of them would end up as residents of the same district), although GOP senators would not be particularly affected by the Senate plan.

"They (the Democrats on the Privileges and Elections Committees) are being so good to the Republicans we can't afford to complain," Butler said to reporters as he came out of one of the final P&E meetings.

When talk of the Butler ouster move surfaced, Democrats in the House reflected surprise. The consensus appeared to be that Butler is an effective minority leader and it would be a major mistake for the GOP to dump him.

Holton obviously feels the same way. When some of those who wanted to get rid of Butler rushed up to the executive suite and asked for a veto of the House reapportionment the coolness of Holton reportedly was very evident.

Reports of the meeting indicate he let the rebels know he thought they had a nerve in making the veto request when they had made moves to embarrass the administration.

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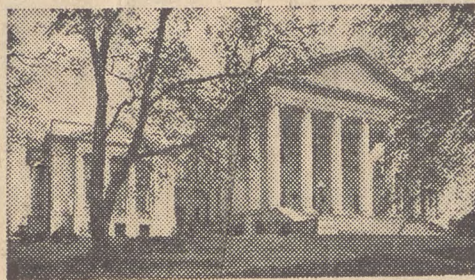
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Your Two Capitals



Richmond Report:

Trouble for the GOP?

By
**Wayne
Farrar**

*Times
Richmond
Bureau*



RICHMOND — The revolt of Northern Virginia Republican legislators against their party's leadership gained them only a tongue-lashing from Gov. Linwood Holton and may have lost their area a seat in the House of Delegates.

"While they were over there (at the Raleigh Hotel the night of Feb. 9) fighting, the Norfolk guys were lobbying everyone they could get their hands on," a legislator observed.

So, on Feb. 10, when the Norfolk delegation, all Democratic, began their drive to amend on the House floor the redistricting bill reported by the privileges and elections committee, the ground work had been laid for taking a floater seat from Fairfax, Prince William and Loudon counties and giving it to Norfolk.

The Northern Virginia delegation, mainly Republican now, was outmanned. Democrats from other parts of the state sided with their Tidewater colleagues to strip Northern Virginia of the "super floater."

The Northern Virginia Republicans, it appears, simply underestimated the need for legislative spadework. Many of them are freshmen and have to learn to cultivate good relations with the Democratic majority.

Older, wiser GOP heads have learned that getting along with the majority party pays off, particularly since the retirement of Speaker E. Black-

burn Moore. Present Speaker John Warren Cooke has given the Republicans important committee posts and recognition they never had in the old days, before the Northern Virginia Republicans were here.

The Northern Virginians had spent most of the night on Feb. 9 complaining about their relations with the governor and the leadership of House GOP Leader M. Caldwell Butler.

At the peak of the friction, it was reported that a move might be made to dump Butler as floor leader. Such a move likely would have failed because the Northern Virginia group comprises only 10 of the 24-member delegation, and the mountain Republicans are loyal to Butler and to Holton, realizing it took them a hundred years to get where they are.

Some of the revolt's leaders said later that the discontent was not really aimed at Butler or at Holton but was an effort to vent grievances the Northern Virginians had about the alleged lack of a pipeline to the governor's office.

The following afternoon, after the vote on the redistricting bill, the Northern Virginia delegates called on the governor to ask that he veto the measure. Persons attending described it as a show match, with the governor giving the upstart legislators task for their rebellion.

One who was there Holton agreed to consider vetoing the bill but noted often gets more cooperation from the Tidewater Democrats than the Northern Virginia Republicans.

Cooperation works ways, the governor was reported to have told the legislators. Reportedly, he said must work with Democratic leaders because they run committees and are the ones who can get things done.

Observers attributed the GOP near-blitz in 1969 to the fact that many Washington suburbanites, who consider themselves rational Republicans, never took an interest in Virginia politics before the 1969 gubernatorial election. The Holton coattails brought out a surge of previously latent GOP support for the party's legislative candidates.

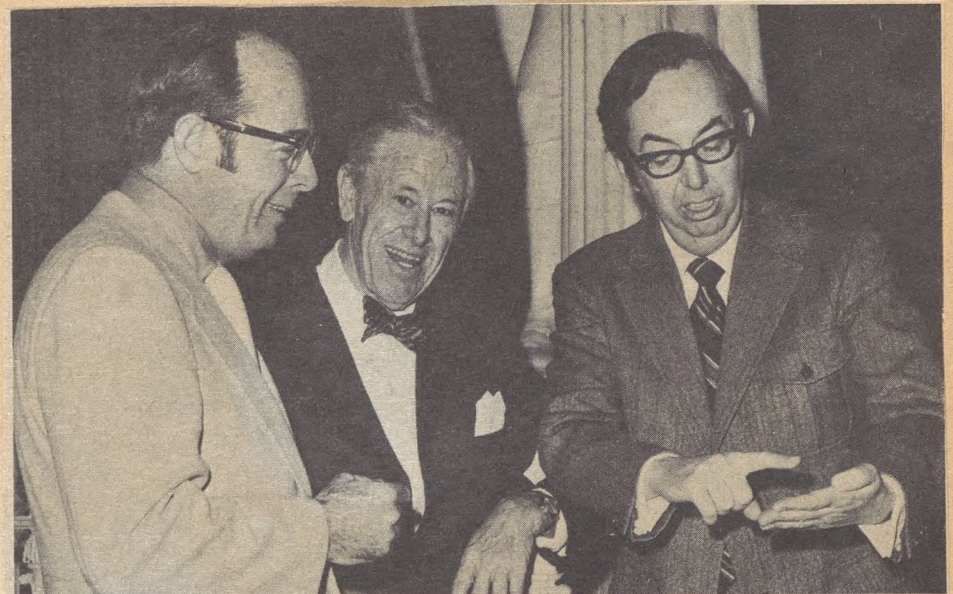
Whether the phenomenon will repeat in this fall's elections remains to be seen. It has been suggested that some party leaders, perhaps even the governor, are less than impressed by the Fairfax-Arlington performance to date and wouldn't be terribly unhappy if some of them were not returned to the capitol.

Background

of THE TIMES

Sunday, Feb. 21, 1971

A-7



James M. Thomson (D-Alexandria) and House majority leader, Dr. Robert F. Williams, VEA executive secretary, and M. Caldwell Butler (R-Roanoke City) and House minority leader chat during a spare moment at the General Assembly special session. The VEA has a special interest in this session because of the conflict of interest matter and other items affecting education.

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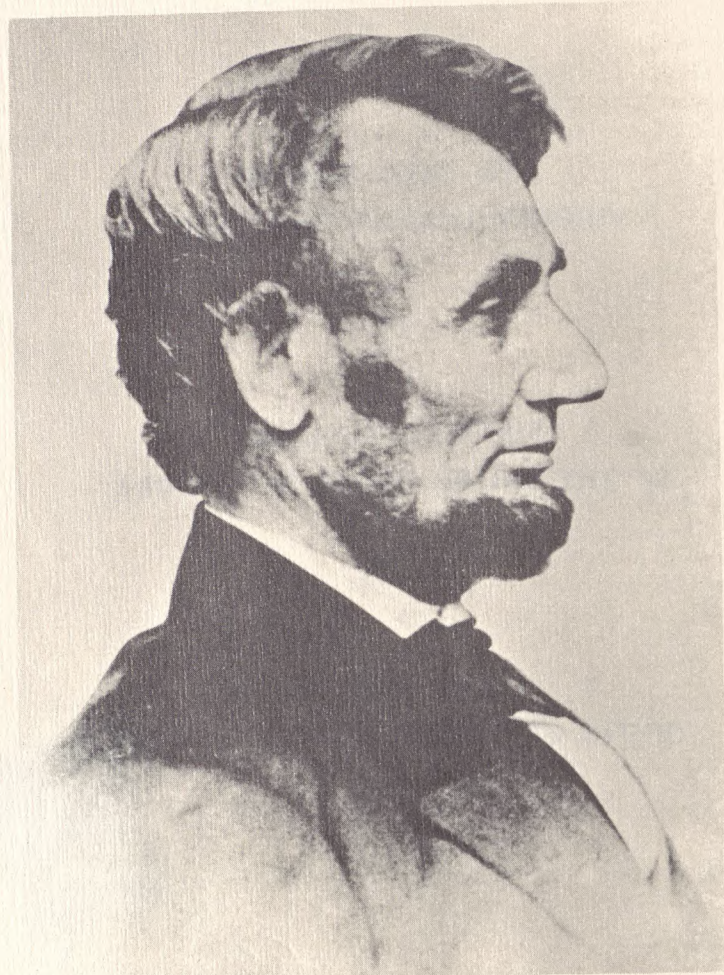
THE GOVERNOR
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

February 17, 1971

Grand Hall

John Marshall Hotel

Richmond, Virginia



"...with malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in." - Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address.

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Joan Caplinger	<i>Music</i>
Judy Peachie	<i>Hostesses</i>
Leon Delyannis	<i>Heritage Group Chairman</i>

HOST COMMITTEE

Arthur S. Brinkley, Jr., Chairman	Robert V. Hatcher, Jr.
George Wayne Anderson	John B. Larus
Richard F. Bates	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Jonathan Bryan, III	Charles S. Luck
Robert P. Buford	Donald B. McCammond
Mr. and Mrs. Royal E. Cabell, Jr.	John L. McElroy, Jr.
Tazewell M. Carrington, Jr.	Richard D. Obenshain
J. Calvitt Clarke	Kenneth A. Randle
Walker C. Cottrell, Jr.	Frederic S. Reed
John S. Davenport, III	William T. Reed, III
Frederick Deane, Jr.	Jim D. Reynolds
William A. Forrest, Jr.	Henry Sutliff, Jr.
Roger D. Fraley	Clarence L. Townes, Sr.
John Cole Gayle	Landon W. Trigg
E. Earl Gray, Jr.	James C. Wheat, Jr.
H. Hiter Harris, Jr.	J. Harvie Wilkinson, III

FINANCE COMMITTEE

General Harry Disston	<i>Chairman</i>
C. Bernard Brown	<i>First District</i>
Joseph B. Murden	<i>Second District</i>
J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr.	<i>Third District</i>
Norwood Wilson, Jr.	<i>Fourth District</i>
Dr. John Van Hoy	<i>Fifth District</i>
Fielding L. Logan, Jr.	<i>Sixth District</i>
Mrs. Martha Cook	<i>Seventh District</i>
Jack L. Middleton	<i>Eighth District</i>
Billy W. Frazier	<i>Ninth District</i>
William Stanhagen	<i>Tenth District</i>

DINNER MENU

Half Pineapple Tropical

Maryland Boordy Red Wine

Roast Prime Ribs of Western Beef, Au Jus

Asparagus Polonaise Glazed Baby Carrots

Lorette Potato

Hearts of Romaine

Garnished with Heart of Palm

Vinaigrette

Flaming Baked Alaska

Coffee

After Dinner Mints

PROGRAM

OPENING REMARKS Warren B. French, Jr.
State Chairman, Republican Party of Virginia

NATIONAL ANTHEM Sing Out South
George Wythe High School Color Guard

INVOCATION The Reverend Constantine N. Dombalis
Saint Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church



CHORUS Sing Out South

DINNER MUSIC The Earl Gray Trio



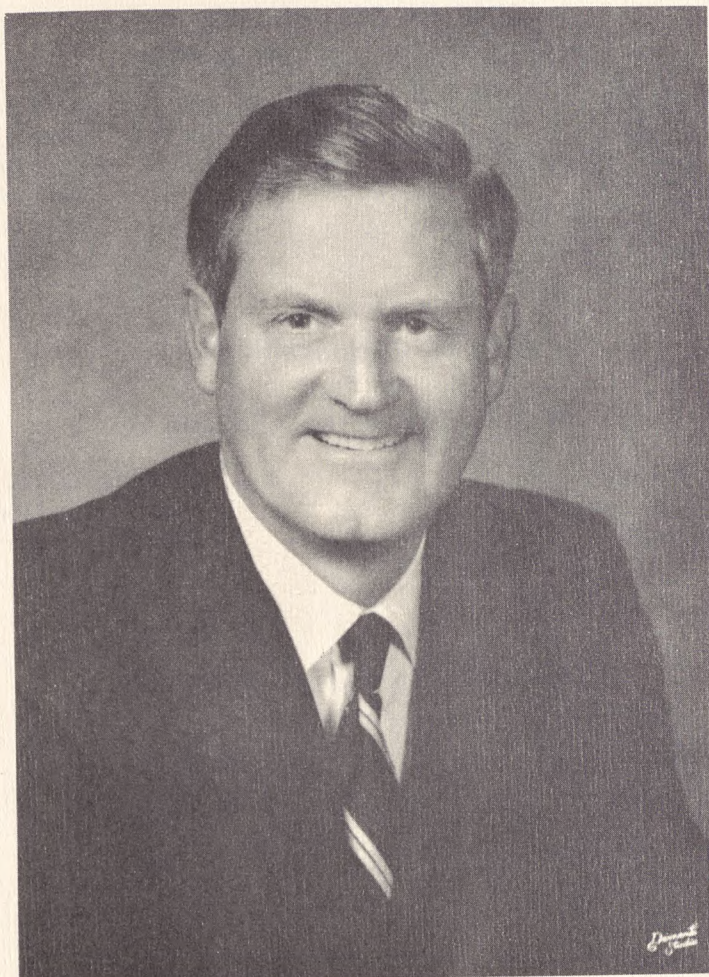
INTRODUCTIONS The Honorable M. Caldwell Butler
Member, House of Delegates

WELCOMING ADDRESS The Honorable Linwood Holton
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

HONORED GUEST SPEAKER The Honorable Spiro T. Agnew
Vice President of the United States of America



THE HONORABLE SPIRO T. AGNEW
Vice President of the United States of America



THE HONORABLE LINWOOD HOLTON
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia

**VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN
UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN**

Joel T. Broyhill	<i>Tenth District</i>
Richard H. Poff	<i>Sixth District</i>
James Kenneth Robinson	<i>Seventh District</i>
William L. Scott	<i>Eighth District</i>
William C. Wampler	<i>Ninth District</i>
G. William Whitehurst	<i>Second District</i>

**REPUBLICAN MEMBERS
of the
VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

George F. Barnes	M. Patton Echols, Jr.
Robert S. Burruss, Jr.	David F. Thornton
H. D. Dawbarn	William A. Truban
James C. Turk	

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Byron F. Andrews, Jr.	Arthur R. Giesen, Jr.
Carl E. Bain	George M. Green, Jr.
Warren E. Barry	John W. Hagen
C. Russell Burnett	Allen H. Harrison, Jr.
M. Caldwell Butler	George W. Jones
Vicent F. Callahan, Jr.	Henry O. Lampe
John N. Dalton	Stanford D. Parris
Russell L. Davis	O. Beverley Roller
Don E. Earman	Richard J. Ryder
Donald K. Funkhouser	George P. Shafran
Ray L. Garland	David A. Sutherland
Jerry H. Geisler	Benjamin H. Woodbridge, Jr.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

I. Lee Potter

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

Cynthia S. Newman

Richmond Bubbling, But Quietly



Del. Butler Survives Spate of Objection, Disclaims High Aim

By OZZIE OSBORNE
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — What one legislator called the "Whisky Rebellion" among northern Virginia Republicans has fizzled out and relative quiet has returned to the historic Raleigh Hotel here.

Del. M. Caldwell Butler, the object of the abortive revolt, also, some claim, is his old self again. Butler, by the way, was mentioned in a Sunday newspaper piece as a possible candidate for governor.

He has thus far disclaimed any interest, saying he didn't know there was a vacancy. Still, his frequent trips to the governor's office have given rise to speculation that he may already be getting some on-the-job training.

Among the Democrats, you may have read in the press that the move to get rid of Sen. Henry Howell is proving more successful than the "Boot Butler" attempt.

Some think Howell may move into another district in his hometown of Norfolk to make re-election easier, now that he has been put in one where the people are not too sympathetic to his Populist views.

Howell says there is nothing to the talk, adding: "I have such a lovely home now—two large holly trees . . ."

The press has always been rather fond of Howell, mainly because of his candor and the provocative ideas he expresses. Too, his press releases are neatly typed, double-spaced and require hardly any editing. It is sad to think that his mimeograph machine may be stilled.

Reporters Are Digging Hard

At the legislature, reporters are hunting through bills to find some trivia to offset talk about such ponderous topics as redistricting, tax relief, what to do about unfit judges and that never-ending subject of sewage treatment funds.

They found one that takes off the books a law applying to steamship wharfs. The ancient statute said anyone owning such wharfs had to furnish waiting rooms and stipulating that "such accommodations shall consist of separate and noncommunicating rooms for the white and colored races."

Steamships have, of course, long disappeared and there aren't even any lobbyists around for the steamship interests. But the assembly is having to repeal many old laws like the one on steamships to bring the state's constitution up to date.

While getting rid of deadwood, the legislators have adopted resolutions paying tribute to the Maid of Cotton and Miss U.S.A. (the latter described as "possessing superb beauty, exceptional talent and a warm, exciting personality") and ones setting up various commissions. One of the commissions would study the feasibility of placing microphones on each member's desk.

The Pages Are Being Paged

Things have gotten so dull that one reporter even took it on himself to ask the assembly pages whom they thought the next governor would be.

The choice: Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds. Second was Del. John Warren Cooke, speaker of the House.

Howell got one vote and that came from Jimmy Butler, son of Del. Butler. One of the strongest for Reynolds was Sallie McCutcheon, whose father works for the Reynolds Metals Co.

"He's the best man," she said.

Jimmy took another view of choice saying: "You're just saying Reynolds because your daddy wants to keep his job."

Airport Runway Needs New Repair

City Engineer Sam McGhee said today that plans for an overlay on a portion of a cracking runway at Woodrum Airport will be sent to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) within a week.

He said he expects the FAA to approve the application for funds and the design because the agency proposed the project and has seen the preliminary plans.

If all goes well, he said, construction can begin in the spring.

The project is designed to strengthen the landing area for the instrument landing system to handle loads of up to 132,000 pounds. This is the southern end of the runway that lies generally north and south.

The landing area currently can handle weights of up to only 65,000 pounds. Heavier planes land there daily.

The opposite end of the same runway can hold weights up to 120,000 pounds. McGhee said the middle of the runway has rated strengths of

45,000 and 65,000 pounds, although these ratings are not so critical since landing impact does not take place there.

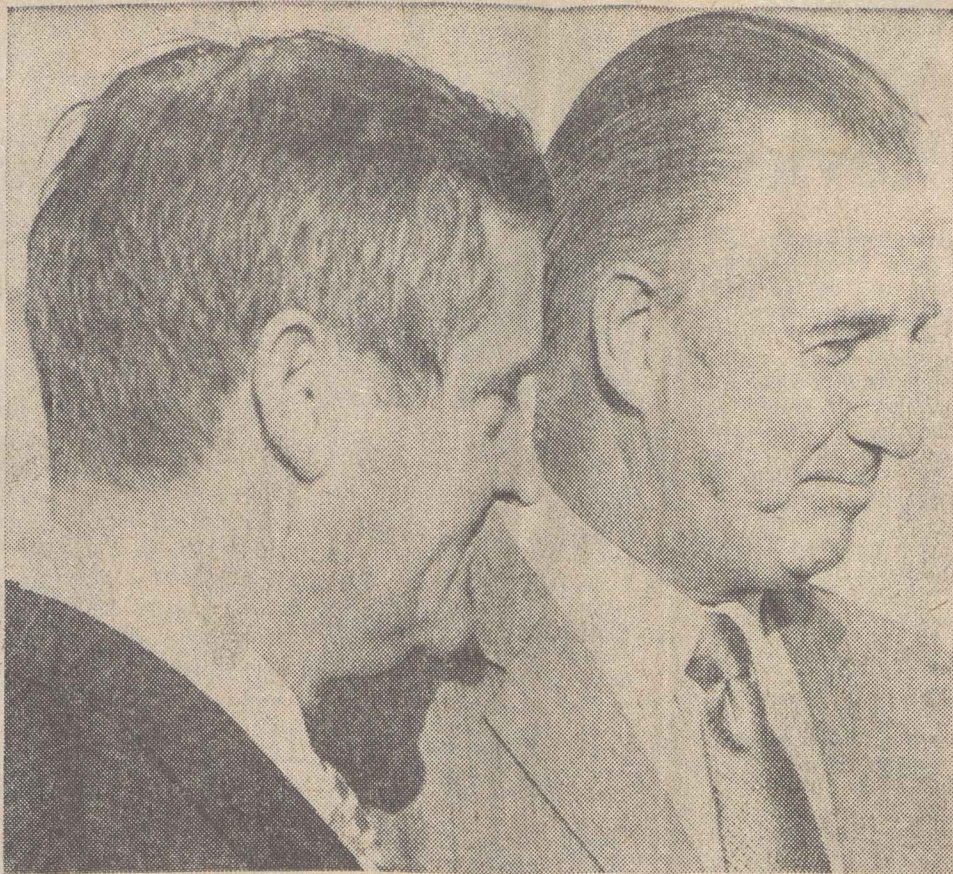
The balance of the runway will have to be brought up to full strength in later projects, McGhee said.

The landing areas at each end of the east-west runway have capacities up to 170,000 pounds with various strengths along its length. That runway will become the main one at the airport in the future. It is already the longest and there are plans for a new instrument landing system at the west end.

The landing area to be overlaid broke up extensively during the winter of 1969-70 and was temporarily patched.

Airport Manager Marshall Harris said the runway is experiencing some cracking this winter because of rapid freezing and thawing while taking heavy landings.

But he said the pavement is not actually breaking up as it did last year, a situation that led to restrictions on landings.



Associated Press

Gov. Holton and Agnew exchange small talk after vice president arrived for talk to state Republicans in Richmond

Va. GOP Says Dinner Was Financial Success

By OZZIE OSBORNE
World-News Political Writer

RICHMOND — Virginia Republicans have held what their party chairman said is the most successful fund-raising dinner ever in the state.

"I hope it will make people forget last fall's Senate race," said Warren French Jr., Ray Garland, the GOP candidate,

was soundly beaten in that one.

French estimated that \$35,000 to \$40,000 will be cleared from the dinner last night at which Vice President Spiro T. Agnew spoke.

Nearly 800 attended the dinner at the John Marshall Hotel, several hundred more

than were at a dinner here last October when Agnew spoke.

The charge was \$100 a plate for a person who came alone. Spouses could attend for an additional \$50.

For that, the dinner guests got a rather elaborate meal, including roast beef and baked Alaska.

In deference to Agnew, wine from his home state of Maryland was served and the minister who gave the blessing was, like Agnew, a Greek.

French said that although the crowd was far larger than expected, expenses would cut deeply into the total amount of money taken in. Profits will go to the Republican party of Virginia, which has a budget of \$89,000 for this year.

The Republican National Committee will take 10 per cent of the gross from the dinner. Other expenses included the cost of getting the vice president here, sending out invitations, elaborate place settings and the meal.

Free meals were served to a large number, including the press and Secret Service.

There were an estimated 50 members of the press. They got not only their meals free, but also attended a cocktail party before dinner as guests of the Republicans.

While the Republicans and their guests were eating at the John Marshall, a group of college students held a \$1-a-plate affair next door at Shoney's. About 200, mostly Virginia Commonwealth University students, attended. The dinner cost 80 cents and the other 20 will be contributed to three local organizations.

The youths were heavy on hair with many of the males sporting not only long hair but beards.

They arrived early and some served hot cornbread on the sidewalk in front of Shoney's while waiting to get inside.

Agnew did not see the youths, nor did he see some members of a welfare organization who carried signs protesting the \$100-a-plate dinner when, according to them, some people get by on 17 cents a day.

The youths invited Agnew by telegram to speak briefly to them but he did not reply.

Agnew Speaks Mildly In Talk To Republicans

By JOHN F. DAFFRON
RICHMOND (AP)— Vice President Spiro T. Agnew came to Virginia Republicans' Lincoln Day fund raising dinner as a restrained salesman for President Nixon's program for a New Federalism.

The 700 or more diners at the \$100-a-plate dinner Wednesday heard none of the slashing Agnew phrases they heard two years ago when he was here campaigning for Republican Gov. Linwood Holton.

Except for a few jibes at the high proliferation of federal grant-in-aid programs under Democratic administrations in the 1960s, the vice president's talk sounded almost non-partisan.

He kidded himself more about his recent California golf exploits than he sought to needle the Democrats, whose aid he said would be needed to start the New Federalism program by enacting the concept of direct revenue sharing.

Holton, the first GOP governor of Virginia in a century, introduced Agnew who was here in the same setting two years ago campaigning for the successful candidate for governor. He called Agnew a close friend and a member of the "great national team in Washington."

Holton set the stage for Agnew's one significant departure from his prepared speech when he said the Republican party was the party of the open door—open to people of all races and all parties.

Agnew said his idea of an open door policy was one that welcomed persons from any race or strata of society. But he suggested they should "wipe their feet first—and don't abuse our furniture or institutions." Nor, said Agnew, did he think the newcomers should "try to revamp us immediately."

Next door to the hotel where the dinner was held, about 200 college students and other young people lined up in the chill to attend a \$1 a plate barbecue and hamburger supper. Agnew was invited to the affair, staged partly as a gag and partly as a protest to the Republican opulence. He didn't attend, however.

Four of Virginia's six Republican congressmen and most of the 31 Republican minority in the 140-member Virginia legislature were among those who ate prime ribs of beef, drank red wine and ate baked Alaska for dessert.

After the dinner, Agnew left with a cordon of Secret Service agents for the airport

and the return flight to Washington.

Agnew told the diners the President's program sought nothing less than to restore a balance of partnership in the federal system.

"This balance has tilted dangerously to the side of the national government in recent years," he said. "It is the opinion of many that the very survival of state and local governments as effective units in the system may be at stake in how we respond to the challenge."

Agnew said a first step was the President's revenue sharing recommendations—\$5 billion for a starter to be returned to the states and localities to use as they best saw fit.

He predicted success for the program in spite of tough congressional opposition.

"I assure you that the death notices—or perhaps they're death wishes—that you read and hear about almost daily are exceedingly premature," he said.

Agnew laid the greatest proliferation of the grants-in-aid programs on the doorsteps of the Democratic Kennedy

and Johnson administrations. During the 1960s, he said, the programs grew from 44 at an annual cost of \$6 billion to 430 at an annual cost of \$27 billion.

Beyond this allusion, Agnew played down the partisan issues. He said aid of the Democrats would be essential in reversing the flow of governmental authority back to the states.

Agnew said the glut of federal aid programs had been brought on partly because, in times past, state and local governments were unresponsive to urgent needs, especially among minority groups.

But the programs instituted, he said, were largely ineffectual and brought about the bypassing of the states and even the local governments.

Now, he said, the situation no longer exists and reapportionment of legislatures along population lines, more interest by states in urban affairs, plus efforts by mayors and city councils reflect the change.

They are unable to do the job alone, he said, because of the financial crunch in which they find themselves.

The World-News

Thursday, February 18, 1971

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Hollins Group

Students Urging Limiting Families

By FRANK HANCOCK
W-N Environment Writer

A group of Hollins College students, the epitome of well-educated femininity that would be expected to produce a brood of brilliant children, is preaching the doctrine of restraint.

It's not that they don't want children and a normal family life, but that they believe people on this planet should limit themselves to one or two offspring.

"Otherwise, we are going to run ourselves out of this world," one said.

It all started through a program conducted by Dr. Charles Morlang Jr., associate professor of biology.

Through Dr. Morlang's courses, they developed a degree of expertise in the alarming rate of population growth, pollution and related effects on social and economic factors.

The girls started out the first of the year, visiting schools that invited them.

Since then, Dr. Morlang, said, the group of 12 girls has visited 24 schools and lectured to about 7,800 students.

It took them about 271 hours to complete the task.

Now that the girls have completed the college courses and received their credits, they have not given up the battle.

They will continue their program during the next semester, speaking to church, civic and youth groups such as 4-H Clubs and YWCA groups.

The girls are not to be considered part of the "women's lib" movement.

They just feel that if population growth and overcrowding continue, man is going to pollute himself out of existence.

This is another in a series of environment-related articles that have appeared in The World-News over the past several months. They complement the articles by Joe Wing, Associated Press environment writer, who says today on page 17 that underground heat may be harnessed as a future power source.

As Dr. Morlang put it, "they are dedicated and sincerely interested." He said the girls have done most of the work in preparing their programs.

They have slides, lots of information and even throw in a little music to get across their message.

When they return to their widely scattered homes at the end of the school term, they plan hometown presentations to clubs or anyone who will listen to them.

Two are scheduled to appear on television programs.

Their main purpose is to establish a rapport with, and stimulate the thinking of, youngsters with enough years ahead of them to influence changes in the environment.

Most of the girls are freshmen, so the chances are good they will be heard from in the Roanoke area in future years.

Among the budding environmentalists at Hollins College heaped on the theory that the world will pollute itself to death if population growth is not curbed are Diane Erickson, Virgin Islands; Beverly Weinrich, Greensboro, N.C.; Susan Whitefield, Durham, N.C.; Kathy Hobler, Kenilworth, Ind.; Beth Hollins, Lake Charles, La.; Betsy Greig, Denison, Tex.; Patricia Rawls, Franklin; and Karen Green, Bridgeport, W. Va.

What's Happening Around The Valley

TODAY

POETRY READING—Dabney Stuart of Washington and Lee, at Roanoke College's Bittle Hall, 8:15 p.m.

HOCKEY—Charlotte-Rebels, Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center, 7:45 p.m.

TOMORROW

PIANO RECITAL — Martha Anne Verbit, Hollins College Little Theater, 8:15 p.m.

FILM SERIES — "Civilisation," Roanoke Memorial Rehab Center, 8 p.m.

HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL — Lord Botetourt at Northside, 8 p.m.; Carver Fieldale at Addison, 8 p.m.; Cave Spring at Patrick Henry, 8 p.m.; Fleming at Jefferson, 8 p.m.; Glenvar at William Byrd, 8 p.m.

EXHIBITION — Lipizzan Stallions, Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center, 4:30 & 8 p.m.



Photo by Betty Masters

Too Hot for Coats Today

As the Roanoke Valley temperature soared into the 60s for the second straight day, fourth graders at the Virginia Heights Elementary School used a railing as a convenient

place to pile their coats when it got too hot to wear them as they played in the sun.



Staff Photos by Bob Brown

Democrat J. M. Thomson (left) Says GOP Must Bear Blame for Bill's Loss
Republican M. C. Butler Says Democrats Made 'Plaything' of Measure

Clash About Primary Date May Block Adjournment Try

Continued From First Page

dominant party changes the primary timing but refuses to make a similar change in convention timing, it is more than unfair. "This is wrong!" he shouted.

By voice vote, the House declined to reconsider the Butler amendment. It then voted to pass the bill, minus the emergency clause, by 72-24.

This action sends the measure back to the Senate where it originated.

Without an emergency clause, the bill won't take effect until the first day of the fourth month following adjournment

of the 1971 legislative session — or not until July 1 at the earliest.

Thomson said this would mean that any primaries for state senator, delegate and county offices would have to be held on June 8.

It apparently will be impossible for some counties to redistrict their districts for boards of supervisors in time to meet the primary and convention schedules of existing law. If the federal courts or the U.S. attorney general upset the 1971 reapportionment acts or other pertinent election law changes, the nominating timetables also may be upset.

Some House Democrats speculated that the Senate might restore the emergency clause and send the bill back to the House for another review, on the chance that something might be worked out to put together the necessary 80 per cent majority.

Omnibus Measure

As prepared by the Philpott subcommittee, the bill became a sort of omnibus measure. It would provide for the registration of 18-year-old Virginians as they become eligible to vote in federal elections. It would provide for city and county reapportionment of local election districts. It would

eliminate a Senate provision for identifying candidates by party labels on Virginia ballots. It contained numerous other changes in election law, some technical and some deemed necessary in light of the new constitution that will take effect July 1.

As it came out of committee, the bill also carried a provision that all multi-member House districts must set up the "slot" system of electing delegates separately for designated seats.

Del. George E. Allen Jr., D-Richmond, offered a floor amendment to strike out the slot provision, and the House adopted his amendment by voice vote.

Among other amendments adopted were one by Butler to permit the Richmond city registrar to continue the employment of an assistant who resides outside the city, and one by Philpott to permit county conventions to nominate supervisor candidates in the 30-day period ending Sept. 14.

Amendment Debated

Much of the House's earlier debate on congressional redistricting centered on an amendment offered by Del. O. Beverley Roller, R-Augusta, to keep Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro in the 7th District instead of switching this area to the new 6th.

Roller said his proposal reflected a bipartisan effort to avoid cutting the Shenandoah Valley in two. He suggested the committee had managed some "snake-drawn lines" to accommodate the wishes of Democratic Reps. Watkins M. Abbitt of the 4th and W. C. Daniel of the 5th to be kept in separate districts — but had turned a

Clash May Delay Adjournment

By James Latimer

A clash of stubborn political wills in the House of Delegates threatened yesterday to upset the 1971 General Assembly's drive toward early adjournment.

Adamant Republicans and unyielding Democrats locked horns after the House, in more relaxed fashion, passed its congressional redistricting bill in the form recommended Tuesday by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

An attempt to amend the committee's bill so as to keep the Shenandoah Valley substantially intact in the 7th District failed by 49-40 shortly before the House voted 73-25 to pass the bill.

There were some partisan undertones in the 90-minute round of debate and floor action on redistricting, but the temper-straining tussle between party leaders developed over another bill, which would adjust state election laws to meet the 1971 exigencies of constitutional and reapportionment changes.

The House Democratic majority favored its committee's

Related Stories, Pages C-1, 3

proposal to move the Democratic primary date — for this year only — from June to September.

The Republican minority sought to have the legal period for holding nominating conventions moved correspondingly from the 30 days ending June 8 to the 30 days ending Sept. 14 for this year only. This would preserve the normal timing relationship between primaries, which normally are held only by Democrats, and conventions, which are usually held by Republicans.

A floor amendment to make the convention change, offered by Del. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, the GOP minority leader, failed to impress the Democratic majority. It lost, 58-38.

The Republicans bided their time until the bill came up for final vote on passage. Because it carried an emergency clause, to make it effective as law as soon as the governor signs it,

the bill needed a four-fifths majority vote to pass.

Butler said it appeared to him the Democrats were making a "political plaything" of the election laws; therefore, he would have to vote against the bill.

Twenty-three of the House's 24 Republicans — one was absent — were joined by two Democrats in negative votes. There were 71 votes for the bill, but Speaker John Warren Cooke ruled that it failed to pass for lack of the necessary majority.

Del. James M. Thomson, D-Alexandria, Democratic majority leader, jumped to his feet and expressed hope that the House might reconsider its action.

Looking at the House's Republican corner, Thomson said if the bill should die, or if its delayed impact should cause a stalemate in 1971 election plans, "the responsibility rests on those 25 people" who voted against the bill.

Del. B. R. Middleton, D-Virginia Beach, one of the 25, moved to reconsider the vote.

The House adopted his motion, then recessed while its Privileges and Elections Committee — including Thomson and Butler — met to explore the salvage possibilities.

Public and press were excluded from the committee session, which ended without any evident agreement. At one point, Butler and Del. A. L. Philpott, chairman of the subcommittee that had prepared the bill, came out to confer separately.

Back on the House floor later, Thomson told the House that he would move to reconsider the vote by which the delegates had defeated Butler's convention change amendment, but said he still hoped they would defeat it again.

The committee's 13 Democrats, but not its two Republicans, had agreed to stand by their bill, Thomson said. Now it was up to the House majority to decide whether it thought it had treated the Republicans unfairly, he said.

Butler said that when the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

cause of four \$5,000 loans, all made April 6, 1970, to the Cloud for Governor Committee.

The First-Knox National Bank of Mount Vernon was named in one count for a \$2,000 loan to the Knox County Republican Finance Committee.

None of the recipients was named in the indictments, but Edgar N. Brown, lawyer for the Justice Department, identified them for newsmen.

Charges Noted

All the banks are charged with violating a section of federal law that makes it "unlawful for a national bank or corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office."

The law defines a loan as a contribution.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of \$5,000 as a misdemeanor, but proof of willful violation increases the penalty to \$10,000.

Cloud acknowledged the loans last August. He said he violated no law in borrowing \$20,000 from the bank where he served as vice president and a director. He said he had money on deposit at that bank to cover the loan.

ROANOKE TIMES

5 Sections—84 Pages

Roanoke, Virginia, Thursday, February 25, 1971.



Democrat Thomson (left) and Republican Butler
Leaders in Fight Over Emergency Clause

AP Photo

Primary Shift Plan Wrecked by GOP

By GEORGE M. KELLEY
Times Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — The tiny Republican minority in the House of Delegates flexed its muscle Wednesday and dreams by the big Democratic majority of shifting the primary this year from June to September took on the aspects of a nightmare.

It came as the GOP fought the Democrats to a standoff on an emergency omnibus bill of election law changes that would move back the primary date but require nominating conventions to be held in June.

All General Assembly seats are at stake this year and Democrats, except those in the far Southwest, traditionally nominate via the primary. The GOP traditionally names its candidates through conventions in the various legislative districts.

Pleas for fair play by minority floor leader M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, fell on barren ground and the 23 Republicans present voted as a bloc against the bill.

Emergency legislation requires a four-fifths vote of those present in the 100-member House. The 23 Republicans were joined by two Dem-

ocrats — Beverly R. Middleton of Virginia Beach and Archibald A. Campbell of Wytheville — and it killed the bill.

The vote was 71-25.

It stunned the House and Democrat Floor Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria, who also is head of the Prestigious House Privileges and Elections Committee that drafted the legislation, was visibly shaken.

Middleton, who said he voted with the GOP because he believes in "fair play in politics," brought the bill back to life by exercising his right as one who had voted on the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration of the vote.

In a near hour of tense maneuvering that followed the Democrats had to be content with passing the bill as a non-emergency measure.

As such it would not become operative until July — or too late to accomplish what the Democrats want.

Thomson, who said the strategy of removing the emergency clause from the bill was to get it to the Senate where perhaps a compromise could be worked out, admitted the Democrats had only a hollow victory in pushing through the non-emergency bill.

Unless the emergency clause can be put back in, Thomson said, it will mean the date for primary elections this year will be June 8.

The bill will be reported to the Senate Thursday morning.

Earlier, Democrats and Republicans had joined together in stripping the omnibus bill of a provision to require "slot" voting for House of Delegates seats in multi-member districts.

Del. George E. Allen, D-Richmond, attacked the slot voting proposal as something new in Virginia politics. He warned that the consequences could be far-reaching.

Under this type of voting, seats would be designated as Seat A, B, C, or as far along the alphabet as necessary. Candidates would file for a specific seat and each contest would be considered a separate one.

Del. John D. Gray, D-Hampton, questioned why the legislation had been proposed in the final hours of the extra General Assembly session, and Del. Vincent Callahan, R-Fairfax, branded the proposal "a political boss dream" that would open the door for manipulating House races.

Thomson decried the suggestion that "something is being slipped in" on the lawmakers. He said slot voting would "change the rules of the ball game" but asked that it be evaluated on its merits.

The slot voting would not have applied to the State Senate which is being reapportioned on the basis of single-member districts throughout the state.

It was deleted from the bill by a voice vote of House members.

The omnibus bill was draft-

GOP Stalls Shift of Primary

From Page 1

ed by throwing into one package election law changes that would allow liberalized registration and absentee voting as required for presidential elections by 1970 amendments to the Federal Voting Rights Act.

Provisions in the bill also would allow all persons 18 to 20 years old to register and vote in federal elections.

And special sections of the 26-page bill were aimed at special conditions in 1971 that have been brought on by requirements for legislative, congressional, and magisterial district reapportionment under the one man, one vote doctrine of the federal courts.

The debate on the bill turned into a Democrat-Republican fight when Butler proposed an amendment that would have moved the deadline for candidates to be nominated by conventions to conform with the change of the primary date to the second Tuesday in September for this year.

In 1972, when all redistricting would be completed and political schedules could be returned to normal, the bill would have the primary date returned to the second Tuesday in June.

"It would not be quite fair to require conventions to be held in late May or early June while the primary is being moved back to September," Caldwell said.

Del. A. L. Philpott, D-Henry County, said the movement of the primary date for this year would be just as fair for Republicans as Democrats. He pointed to the practice of Democrats nominating by conventions in Southwest Virginia.

"You can use the primary route if you wish," Philpott told Butler.

The vote to reject Butler's

amendment was 58-38. Fourteen Democrats and Lacey E. Putney, 1-Bedford, voted with the GOP bloc.

The attention of the House moved to other proposed amendments, but the fight was not over.

Butler arose to his feet again after the House had rejected an effort by Del. Clive L. DuVal II, D-Fairfax, to have the primary moved to Sept. 21 instead of Sept. 14, and one by Del. Stanley Bryan, D-Chesapeake, to prohibit political activity within 100 feet instead of 40 feet of polling places on election days.

"When I came here I thought election laws were a play thing of the Democratic party," Butler said, "but then I was impressed with the fairness and objectiveness I found in most instances."

"But in rejecting the effort to tie conventions to the change in the primary date you have once more returned to making elections play things of the Democratic party. It is wrong."

Butler announced that the GOP would oppose the bill with the full knowledge that it might block passage because of the emergency clause on the legislation.

When the vote was recorded and speaker John Warren Cooke announced the bill had been defeated, Thomson took the floor and loudly denounced what the Republicans had done.

"I hope you can give sound reasons for what you have done," he said heatedly. "The 25 votes up there (on the electric voting boards) will have to accept responsibility for what this means . . ."

Confusion beset the House. Middleton finally got the floor and moved for a reconsideration of the vote. It was approved by voice vote and

Thomson then asked for a recess.

The P&E Committee members immediately went behind closed doors and after hearing Thomson declare that the prestige of the committee had been hurt, agreement was reached to remove the emergency clause so the bill could be passed with a simple majority vote.

When Butler was advised of the move, he called the Republicans off the floor for a caucus in the men's restroom just off the main floor.

When the Republicans returned, Thomson agreed to move to have a reconsideration of Butler's amendment to move conventions back to the September date for the primary. But Thomson attacked his own motion.

"I make the motion because Mr. Butler wants another vote," Thomson said. And then his voice became loud:

"A minority of this House has said it will block this legislation although we haven't done anything unfair. The same law applies to the Democrats as to the Republicans. I want you to remember that we have Democrats who also hold conventions."

"But what has happened here is the same as a dog telling the tail to stop wagging. We are not going to stand for that."

Butler replied in a quiet voice that when one party nominates by convention and the other nominates mostly by primary then any change in dates should apply equally to both parties.

He said fairness is the issue and not "the tail wagging the dog."

Butler said Thomson "argues in quiet and moderate tones when the facts are on his side," but gets louder and louder when that advantage ceases.

Virginia Annexation Bill Advances

By Tom Wilkinson
Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Feb. 24—The Virginia Senate passed today and sent to the House of Delegates a bill banning for five years city attempts to annex county land and county efforts to gain city status.

The measure stems from the conflict between Richmond and its suburban counties of Chesterfield and Henrico. Recently, Richmond has taken steps to annex Henrico and parts of Chesterfield. The counties have countered with moves to gain city status by General Assembly approval of city charters.

The conflicts between this

capital city and its suburbs are being generated chiefly by legal maneuvering over school desegregation in Richmond.

Part of the problem lies with pending court attempts to bring the predominately white suburban pupils into city public schools to desegregate the increasingly black Richmond school population.

The city charter bills of both counties were killed by legislative committee yesterday in favor of the study proposal. The bill passed on a vote of 32 to 5.

The Senate also gave final approval and sent to the governor a bill that puts the full

faith and credit of the state behind \$23.6 million in revenue bonds approved in 1970 for college capital construction projects.

The recently approved constitutional revision allows state backing of revenue bonds. Gov. Linwood Holton's fiscal advisers have predicted such a practice would net a \$20 million savings in lower interest charges over the life of the bonds. The bill passed by a 36-to-2 vote.

The Senate also approved and sent to the governor a bill that would hold a theater projectionist harmless from

prosecution if the theater is charge with showing an obscene film.

The annexation and charter moratorium bill applies to the six areas of the state defined as metropolitan by the Census Department. In addition to Richmond, they include Northern Virginia, Norfolk-Portsmouth, Hampton-Newport News, Roanoke and Lynchburg.

The Senate defeated two amendments before approving the bill. One would have restricted the moratorium to the Richmond area, and the other would have shortened the moratorium to three years.

Convention Change Thwarted by GOP

VIRGINIA, From B1

The key issue was whether to shift the time for nominating conventions, which Republicans generally use to choose their candidates, to conform to a proposed shift in the date for primary elections, which Democrats use for selecting candidates in most of the state.

As recommended by the Democratic-dominated House Privileges and Elections Committee, the primary date would be delayed from June 8 to Sept. 14 because of time pressures generated by redistricting problems.

The deadline for conventions would remain June 8. Republicans figured this would work to their disadvantage and decided in caucus this morning that they would oppose the whole bill if the convention deadline was not put off until September.

A proposal from House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler (R-Roanoke), to conform the dates for primaries and conventions failed, 38 to 58. Some Democrats went along with the Republicans, but not enough to pass Butler's amendment.

When it came time to approve the bill, all 23 Republicans who were present and two sympathetic Democrats voted against the measure—denying it the four-fifths majority needed for immediate enactment and bringing the House to the verge of legislative paralysis.

The reason was that, without an emergency clause, the bill would not take effect until July 1—too late to alter the machinery and schedules for nominating candidates this year.

While the bill was later passed, the Democrats had to drop the emergency clause in order to get it out of the

House. Hence, pending further maneuvering or compromise efforts, the problem still remains.

The whole exercise was a watershed of sorts for the Republicans: it was the first time they have had enough votes on their own to use their minority position to block a piece of politically oriented Democratic legislation.

Obviously angered, House Majority Leader James M. Thomson (D-Alexandria) who was chairman of the Committee that drafted the bill, pointed his finger at the Republicans and said that, because of "one particular point of personal pique," they were jeopardizing the whole measure.

Hold Firm

Thomson arranged to have the House proceedings suspended while he called his Privileges and Elections Committee into an emergency, closed-door session that lasted about one hour. The discussion reportedly was heated and inconclusive: Butler and the other Republican on the Committee held firm in their positions, as did the Democratic majority.

Caucus in Men's Room

When the House reconvened, the Republicans marched out for a caucus in the men's room, which apparently was the nearest available spot. The Democrats applauded as they left.

When they returned 15 minutes later, Thompson gave them a chance to bring Butler's proposal up for reconsideration but urged the House to reject it.

His voice rising, Thomson denied that the Committee's position was unfair to Republicans, noting that some Democrats also are nominated by convention.

Butler responded that, while he was confident Thomson meant to be fair, his Committee's action was "unfair in effect."

Shouting Back

Thomson, he said, always speaks "in moderate tones when logic is on his side." When it isn't, Butler added, "he gets louder and louder and louder." Then Butler himself shouted in the loudest possible tone, "This is wrong," and sat down amid laughter from both sides of the aisle.

The House voted against reconsideration of Butler's proposal and the matter was ended for the time being by removing the emergency clause and passing the bill by a vote of 72 to 24.

The bill, which originated in the Senate, now goes back to the Senate, where House Democrats hope some arrangement can be worked out to restore the emergency clause. This also will provide time for tempers to cool and a compromise to be worked out, some House members suggested.

Before the dispute began, the House struck from the bill a controversial provision that would have required House candidates in multimember districts to run for specifically designated "slot" seats.

They now run at large, with victory going to those who receive the most votes. Action on this provision was bipartisan, with many Democrats joining the entire Republican delegation in defeating "slot" voting on a voice vote.

Comes Up Today

The much-revised elections bill will come before the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee on Thursday. Unless a compromise is reached shortly, the partisan impasse could threaten the General Assembly's hopes of quitting this weekend.

In the action on redistricting, the Republicans made three separate efforts to protect their three endangered congressmen and failed on all three tries.

The closest vote came on an effort to put the solidly Republican area of Staunton, Waynesboro and Augusta County back in Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson's Seventh District. It failed, 40 to 49. A move to redraw the Sixth District line to keep Rep. Richard H. Poff from being thrown into Rep. William C. Wampler's Ninth District failed, 22 to 71.



Staff Photos by Bob Brown

Democrat J. M. Thomson (left) Says GOP Must Bear Blame for Bill's Loss
Republican M. C. Butler Says Democrats Made 'Plaything' of Measure

Clash About Primary Date May Block Adjournment Try

Continued From First Page

dominant party changes the primary timing but refuses to make a similar change in convention timing, it is more than unfair. "This is wrong!" he shouted.

By voice vote, the House declined to reconsider the Butler amendment. It then voted to pass the bill, minus the emergency clause, by 72-24.

This action sends the measure back to the Senate where it originated.

Without an emergency clause, the bill won't take effect until the first day of the fourth month following adjournment

of the 1971 legislative session — or not until July 1 at the earliest.

Thomson said this would mean that any primaries for state senator, delegate and county offices would have to be held on June 8.

It apparently will be impossible for some counties to redistrict their districts for boards of supervisors in time to meet the primary and convention schedules of existing law. If the federal courts or the U.S. attorney general upset the 1971 reapportionment acts or other pertinent election law changes, the nominating timetables also may be upset.

Some House Democrats speculated that the Senate might restore the emergency clause and send the bill back to the House for another review, on the chance that something might be worked out to put together the necessary 80 per cent majority.

Omnibus Measure

As prepared by the Philpott subcommittee, the bill became a sort of omnibus measure. It would provide for the registration of 18-year-old Virginians as they become eligible to vote in federal elections. It would provide for city and county reapportionment of local election districts. It would

RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

rrshowers Likely Tonight, Low in Lower 40s; Tomorrow, Showers Tapering Off, High in Upper 60s. (Other data on Page 7-A.)

RICHMOND, VA. 23219, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1971

10 CENTS

Late Home

Largest Evening
Circulation in Virginia

122,095

d
**Lost;
ouble**

Tornado Deaths In Delta Hit 111

INVERNESS, Miss. (AP) — The death toll has risen to 111 in the aftermath of tornadoes that hit the Mississippi Delta areas of Louisiana and Mississippi late Sunday, officials reported today.

Federal officials are operating one-stop assistance offices in an attempt to eliminate red tape and rush aid to the hundreds left homeless by the twisters.

Va. Vote-18 Gets Boost

House Passes Annex Moratorium Bill, 91-0



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In any event, recess-early or recess-late, the lawmakers will return to the Capitol on March 29 under the agreement reached late yesterday with Gov. Holton.

By then, U.S. Atty. Gen. John Mitchell should have ruled on the acceptability of the General Assembly's election-law changes and reapportionment plans for itself and congressional districts.

Under the federal Voting Rights Act such legislation is subject to the U.S. attorney general's review. If Mitchell accepts the legislation, the General Assembly could adjourn March 30 or 31.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1971

House Republicans Beat Back Election Revision in Virginia

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

RICHMOND — The Republican minority on the House of Delegates fought the Democrats to a standoff yesterday on proposed revisions to Virginia's election laws.

The clash of political ideologies threatened hoped for adjournment of the General Assembly by this weekend.

Voting as a bloc, the 23 Republicans present frustrated a plan that would have allowed Democrats to nominate General Assembly candidates next September

but force the GOP, in most instances, to choose them in June. There are 76 Democrats now in the House. As an emergency measure, passage required a four-fifths vote.

Debate on the omnibus election law revision bill brought a dramatic clash between Majority Floor Leader James M. Thomson, D-Alexandria, and Minority Leader Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke.

The situation was so confused and technically involved that Thomson, obviously under emotional strain, found himself mak-

ing a motion which he was forced to speak against. Referring to the Republican bloc vote which prevented the legislation from taking effect immediately, Thomson said, with rising voice:

"It's a question of a dog telling his tail, 'Stop wagging me.'"

He referred to the fact that Republicans in most sections of the state nominate candidates by conventions while the Democrats use the primary method.

"If you want to run in a primary," Thomson said, "this law

(would) apply equally to Democrats and Republicans."

Butler, who earlier had offered an amendment to allow GOP nominations to be made within the same period as Democrats—which was defeated—said, "We feel very strongly about this..."

The gentleman from Alexandria argues in quiet and moderate tones when logic is on his side, but when logic leaves him, he gets louder and louder.

Then, tones that appeared to shake some members, Butler shouted: "I can tell you this: we've tried to tell you how we feel about this. This is wrong, wrong, wrong."

Republicans feel it would place them at a disadvantage to choose their candidates so far ahead of the Democrats.

The election law revisions, along with congressional redistricting legislation, are fraught with legal and technical questions. Since Virginia is one of the Southern states within the purview of the Federal Voting Rights Act, all legislation in the election field is subject to review and approval by U.S. Atty. Gen. John Mitchell.

Favored by 71 to 25

Yesterday's Republican rebuff to the Democrats came on the technical question of passing the election law bill as an "emergency" measure, requiring a four-fifths vote of those present. Although the measure was favored 71 to 25, this was not enough to pass it on the emergency basis.

Thomson was obviously shaken by the defeat because he heads both the Election Laws Study Commission and the House Privileges and Elections Committee, which wrote the legislation.

He asked for a half-hour recess of the House while his committee met and decided to remove the emergency clause, so that a simple majority vote would be needed. The House voted to do this and again voted, at Thomson's urging, to defeat the Butler amendment which would have allowed Republicans to nominate their

See VIRGINIA, Page B-4

The Evening Star

With Sunday Morning Edition

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A-6

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1971

Fast Dealing in Virginia

In Virginia's game of legislative reapportionment, the suburban northern sector is about to be dealt out of one House seat to which it is entitled. But the state Senate still can assure that justice is done, by altering the bill already passed by the House of Delegates.

Time is short, though, and tradition stands in the way. The special session of the General Assembly is expected to be recessed Friday or Saturday, and it is a hallowed rubric that one house shall give unquestioning approval to the other's reapportioning scheme. If you start tinkering with the pattern we've worked out for ourselves, we'll tinker with yours—that's the attitude of one house toward the other.

These formidable considerations still do not excuse the passage of discriminatory legislation. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill increasing Northern Virginia's delegate roster from 15 to 19. The 1970 census count shows the region is entitled to 20 delegates. Tidewater forces spirited that missing seat away, reposing it at Norfolk, which has a much smaller claim to it, on the basis of population, than the Fairfax area. The House again has shown an obsession with territory and boundary lines as

opposed to populations, in determining representation. The "one man, one vote" dictum hasn't gained universal popularity in that assemblage.

Governor Holton, who doubtless craves an early recess, has endorsed the reapportionment solutions that thus far have been agreed upon. He acknowledged with a smile, however, that "maybe a little politics" went into the maneuverings. And perhaps a little of that politics stemmed from a desire of the all-Democratic Tidewater contingent in the House to show those upstate Republican delegates a thing or two. (The House delegation from west of Washington is lopsidedly GOP.)

Whatever the motivation, right is right and the Senate should, forgetting tradition, shift the delegate post from Norfolk to Fairfax County. The Fairfax-Falls Church House members have urged their Senate counterparts to take "any and all necessary action" to accomplish that.

If they can, protracted litigation can be avoided. The senate has worked out a commendable plan for its own reapportionment, striving for mathematical exactness, and it should insist on the same standard for the House.

VIRGINIA

Continued From Page B-1

candidates this year within 30 days of the Democratic primaries on Sept. 12, instead to in late May or June.

Goes Back to Senate

The bill now goes back to the Senate with several House amendments. Indications are that the Senate will be asked to restore the emergency clause and, as Thomson told reporters later, "If the Republicans want to make a campaign issue in the fall, we are ready for them." At present the bill would take effect too late to shift the primaries this year.

Earlier in the day the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill reapportioning the state's 10 congressional districts.

Your Family
Newspaper

40 Pages, 3 Sections

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

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24,764

RICHMOND, VA. 23219, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1971

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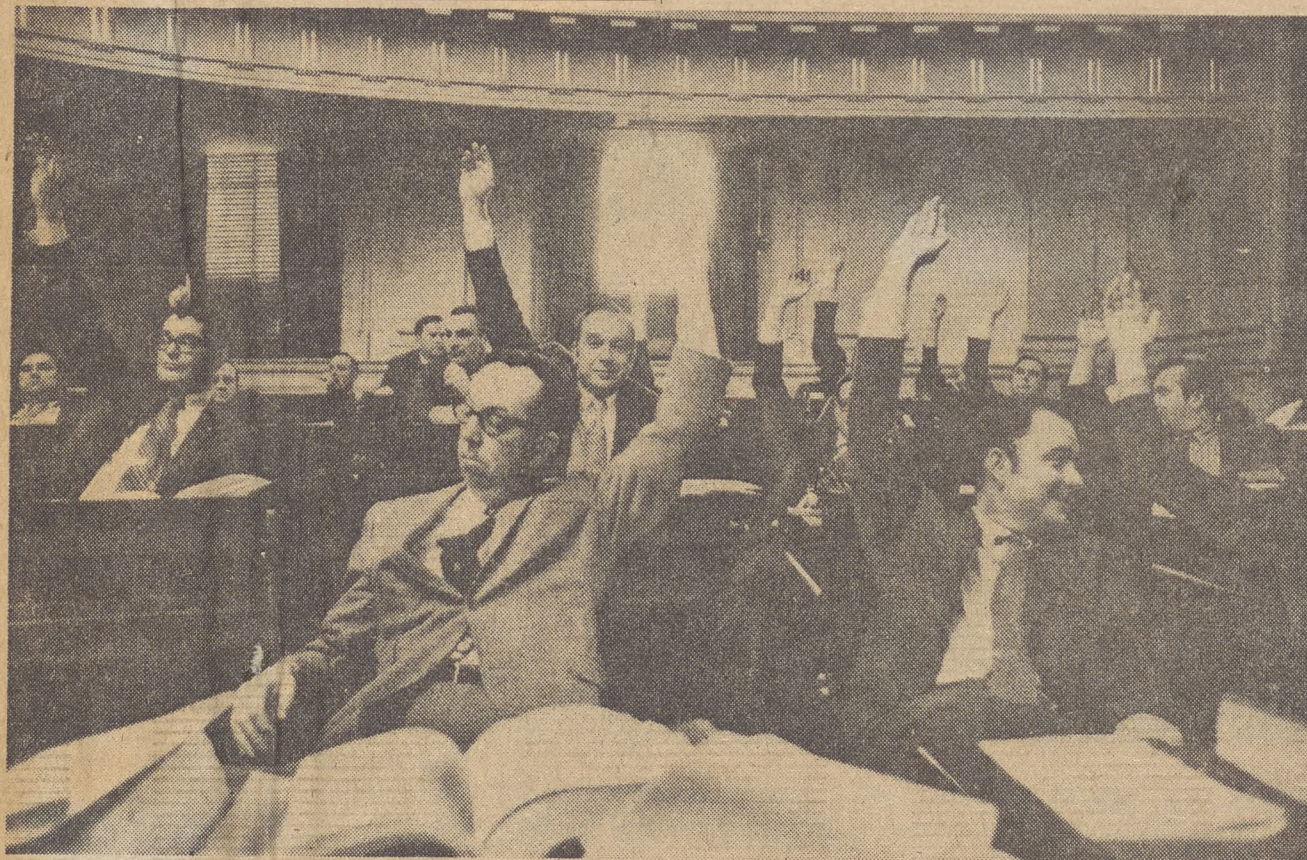
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Shelley Rolfe's

By The Way



The General Assembly has, as the saying goes, folded its tents. But the memories, like the sly hints of court suits to come, linger on. The message board of a downtown motel proclaims: "Good bye, General Assembly . . . we will miss you."

One who was a spectator to it discovers his notebook so crammed with goodies that the mind is staggered. Notes of impassioned oratory, money appropriated and districts reapportioned. There also is a cryptic note that reads: be indignant.

The note is like the clang of a bell to a fire horse. Indignation is stoked to a proper fiery pitch. What it is all about are remarks made early in the session by the Hon. M. Caldwell Butler, the distinguished minority leader of the House and a man whose good humor most times droppeth gently like the rain from heaven.

This was at a time when Gov. Linwood Holton and Sen. William B. Hopkins seemed to be at each other's throats daily over the momentous question of the condition of the State Surplus. One day the ball was in Holton's court; the next in Hopkins'. Volleys, at times, were sustained and beautiful.

There was stern drama and competition here and one had a duty to report it as he saw it. . . And one day Butler approached a group of reporters to remonstrate. "You guys are writing this like it was a sporting event," he said. "It is not a game."

IF THAT was meant as a thought for the day by Butler, what it did for one of the guys was set him to brooding. He recalled certain cliches. Like the great game of politics. Certain conflicts were clearly built into the legislative process. I made up my mind to visit with Butler to point out, with my usual clear logic, the error of his position.

"I want the record to show that I said what I did with bitterness," Butler said. The record will so show.

I made what I consider telling points for the defense. When Republican had at Democrat, was not Butler reminded of conflict between the Baltimore Colts and Los Angeles Rams? Certainly, Mr. Butler realized that the national leader of his party frequently referred to game plans. Undeniably there were opposing sides in the General Assembly. One could almost keep a scorecard.

"Reporting what's happening here like it was a game magnifies differences. . . We are not involved in a crisis situation," Butler said.

"The last thing a politician wants to do is show his teeth. . . No one here is using his elbows. Everybody is trying to go in the same direction. Ahead. Actually the legislative process is deadly dull. Dull as hell."

Ah . . . another thought for the day. I scored my meeting with Butler as, at best, a draw.

AS IT HAPPENS, several days after the meeting I encountered an old friend, a retired gentleman who is a frequent spectator at local sporting and legislative events.

It was a day in which there had been stirring debate and conflict in the Senate and my friend reported he had been kept on the edge of his seat. Why, yes, he said, a bit surprised the question would have to be asked, he found great similarity between what he saw at the Capitol and what he saw at, say, Parker Field.

"A good speaker down here has a lot in common with a good athlete . . . I mean they both have class that sticks out . . . The ability to come through when the chips are down, when there are men on base," my friend said.

He had, in fact, been making up an all-star legislative team, one made up of speakers who delivered their version of the revealed truth with the stentorian authority of a .350 hitter. Lately, my friend said, he had been thinking of moving Sen. Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton to the top of his form sheet. . . It may interest Mr. Butler to learn he has made the team.

I HAD BEEN looking forward to another meeting with Butler to confront him with my friend's views. I would not, I promised myself, gloat. But neither events nor time made a meeting possible.

And, so, there everyone was. . . Approaching the final whistle. . . Oops, sorry Mr. Butler. . . the end of the session.

Now, it was last Friday . . . and with adjournment in sight a crisis blew up suddenly in the Senate over the elections law bill. There apparently was some confusion and division among Senate Republicans, and Butler was mingling among them, attempting to lend his good offices.

At that moment, Holton was at Dulles Airport, waiting to board a plane that would take him to Oklahoma City where he was scheduled to speak the next day. Holton apparently was waiting in a phone booth . . . and at a moment when the Senate crisis seemed to be deepening, Butler disengaged himself from his good offices mission to report to Holton.

When the call was completed, reporters crowded in on Butler. Would the governor, if necessary, abandon his Oklahoma expedition and return to Richmond to lead everyone out of the wilderness? Butler led with a "no comment" right and then feinted with a left. "The ball," he announced, "is on the 50-yard line."

City • County • State

News

of THE TIMES

Tuesday, Mar. 2, 1971

17

Guy Friddell



A Conversation

Conversation with M. Caldwell Butler, minority leader in the House of Delegates, tends to be a volley with a return zinging back at you as fast as a question is put.

When did Butler know he wanted to be a lawyer?

"From birth I guess. All the men on my mother's side of the family were lawyers."

Butler completed Roanoke's public schools, the University of Richmond, and the University of Virginia Law School.

Hadn't he and Majority Leader James Thomson of Alexandria been classmates at Virginia?

"We were, the Class of 1950. I don't remember him distinguishing himself" — and then, with a laugh, "or me either!"

The party leaders offer an interesting contrast in style. Thomson, stocky and balding, moves swiftly and talks rapidly and softly. When he is working the floor of the House, going from desk to desk, the effect is of an intricate, fast-clicking shot on a pool table — and the ball that drops in the pocket frequently wasn't even noticed at the shot.

Replies Can Be Barbed

Butler is tall, gangling, and talks with a touch of Southwest Virginia drawl. His replies, in a hot debate, tend to be as barbed as his profile. But the slightly satiric look that he turns on the world is directed at himself as well.

When did he enter politics?

"In 1958 I ran for city council."

What prompted him to run?

"My own modest, unassuming analysis of the needs of the city."

The outcome?

"I lost by 14 votes, which was fortunate. I don't believe I could have stood it on city council."

The next year he managed the campaign of Republican Representative Richard Poff.

"If you find somebody interested in politics, you work him to death."

In 1960 he was city chairman and headed the Nixon presidential campaign.

"We had money, volunteers, and a fine candidate. We organized the city well and built a strong Republican party in that campaign."

In 1961 Butler won a seat in the House, and, he said, "We've been getting stronger ever since." The start was nearly at the bottom with five Republicans arrayed against 95 Democrats.

"It was awful. The party was treated shabbily. But I learned a lot. I had plenty of time to read the bills and study the process. I had to learn myself. That taught me a lesson. Thereafter when a Republican freshman came into the General Assembly, we made a real effort to involve him in what we were trying to do."

At the end of the 1969 session, Butler wished to retire and spend more time with his four sons and his law practice.

A Bit of Pressure

"But a number of people seemed to think that would show a lack of confidence in my law partner's candidacy for governor. And the House Republicans let it be known, in a nice way, that I would be washing out on them just as we were beginning to arrive."

Now the House Republicans regard him as their strongest candidate to succeed Representative Poff, who is in line for a federal judgeship. How does Butler view that analysis?

"Flattering and premature."

Where did he get his flair for quick retorts?

"I got it from my mother. That's all I can say."

I wish you knew her."

Born in Wytheville, schooled at Mary Baldwin College and Pratt Institute, she worked as a librarian and was the first chairman of the Roanoke Library Board.

"She was bright and encouraged us to think a little bit and she was interested in public affairs. My grandmother was even more active. She was Republican national committeewoman, and her father, Gen. James A. Walker, commanded the Stonewall Brigade in the Civil War and became the congressman from the Fighting 9th."

Does Butler see himself as liberal, moderate, or conservative?

Label Me 'Responsible'

"Oh, gosh, I hate those labels. Without being corny, I like to use the word 'responsible.' I'm pretty conservative in approach, I'll say that. I've got to be shown. But once I'm convinced a problem exists, I think we've got to solve it, so I guess that makes me a moderate, over-all."

How does he stay in shape?

"Shoot pool and play basketball in the driveway with the boys and try to play tennis once or twice a week."

What shape is the party in?

"Basically, pretty good. Certainly we've got a lot of people around willing to call themselves Republicans. The campaign this fall will show Virginia has had good government two years, we should have a stronger organization, and with six congressmen and one governor, we should be able to attract good candidates for the General Assembly."

The Party Floor Leaders

DEMOCRATS' THOMSON

For an estimate of Majority Leader James M. Thomson of Alexandria one calls upon Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who says that Mr. Thomson comes close to being the ablest technician in the State House. "I watch him like a hawk," said Mr. Butler.

Mr. Thomson keeps bills moving, said Mr. Butler, "and he must spend two-thirds of his time on the job, even when the House of Delegates is not in session."

"His political philosophy is a good deal more conservative than that of much of his party, but, to his credit, that doesn't handicap his responsibility as a floor leader. I do think he's guiding the Democrats in a direction that many of them may not be able to explain in many instances. His opposing the cigarette tax in the 1970 General Assembly, for instance, placed them in an embarrassing position this year when the localities needed State aid."

Mr. Thomson's conservatism stems from his birthplace, New Orleans, and from his father and uncle, who together published the New Orleans Item. When his father died in 1938, his mother moved to Winchester with three sons and a daughter. (Mr. Thomson's sister, Gretchen, would marry Harry Byrd Jr.) In 1940, his uncle, for whom he was named, sold the newspaper and moved to Berryville, near his kin.

"He was as close to me as anyone. My uncle, a great chess player, taught me, and we spent a great deal of time playing the game and talking. He was interested in politics and a persistent supporter of conservative causes."

"He was, as a matter of fact, a good deal more conservative than I. I'd have been considered right liberal in his eyes."

A graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, Mr. Thomson was in the Marine Corps during World War II. Then he worked for his law degree during regular sessions at the University of Virginia and studied during summers for a master's

degree in history at the University of North Carolina. One day he hopes to finish a thesis on George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights.

He had been practicing law in Alexandria three years when liberal Delegate Armistead Boothe went to the State Senate and left a vacant seat in the House.

"I started scratching around, hoping I might get by without a contest, but word got back to the liberal faction that Harry Byrd Jr.'s brother-in-law was thinking about running. A campaign got underway to run somebody, on the theory that I wouldn't."

The liberal's entry was Edward D. Gasson, Judge Albert Bryan's brother-in-law, "a grand person," said Mr. Thomson. "I won by carrying the newer section where neither of us was known. He took the older neighborhoods. Now it's changed and that's my territory."

"Alexandria's political complexion depends on the type of vote that turns out. The group I work with numbers about 4,500. Once the total vote gets above 10,000, it's in my favor. The activists in the Democratic Party are liberals and they run the party, but they don't win elections when big turnouts draw large numbers of Federal employees. The average Federal employee is more conservative than he's given credit for being."

In the 1969 Gubernatorial race between Democrat William Battle and Republican Linwood Holton, the Alexandria turnout was heavy for Mr. Holton because the voters thought he was the more conservative of the two. "He wasn't," said Mr. Thomson.

"Mr. Holton," he added, "has not brought any great innovation to Virginia nor have his budgets gone much beyond that of his Democratic predecessor, Mills Godwin."

"He makes a very glamorous candidate. He has charisma. But his record has to be judged by what he has done beyond what Mr. Godwin did, and I don't think that's been very much. He will make or break himself in the 1972 State Budget."

His own major contribution, said Mr. Thomson, was in his two terms as Chairman of the Virginia Code Commission — "a time-consuming, thankless, and yet vital job." As Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee he has directed the overhauling of the election laws, in-



Delegate Thomson

cluding the adoption of stringent provisions for disclosures of a candidate's campaign finances before and after elections.

He and his wife have two daughters, 12 and 16. His wife, he said, smiling, tends to be more conservative than he.

Is he less conservative than when he came to the House in 1956?

"I don't think there's any question but what I am. I couldn't retain rigidly held beliefs and go on as party leader. Long service in the General Assembly makes you accept people. You may not accept their ideas, but you accept them, and to distinguish between the two can be difficult. You have respect for a person, and it's hard to treat his ideas callously."

He deplores what he sees as a tendency among urban areas to trade and vote in a bloc on close questions.

"When large blocs begin swapping votes, you're not getting consideration of a bill on its merits. If Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Tidewater establish an allegiance, they will have more than 51 votes and won't have to talk to anybody else in the General Assembly. It scares me when a vote on one question is determined by another issue in which it has no relation."

What does the Majority Leader do for relaxation?

He spread his hands as if to encompass the House chamber, corridors, and Capitol Square. "It might sound crazy," he said, "but what I enjoy most is what I do down here."



Friddell

BUTLER OF THE REPUBLICANS

Conversation with M. Caldwell Butler, Minority Leader in the House of Delegates, tends to be a volley with a return zinging back at you as fast as a question is put.

When did Mr. Butler know he wanted to be a lawyer?

"From birth, I guess. All the men on my mother's side of the family were lawyers."

Mr. Butler completed Roanoke's public schools, the University of Richmond, and the University of Virginia Law School.

Hadn't he and Majority Leader James Thomson of Alexandria been classmates at Virginia?

"We were the Class of 1950. I don't remember him distinguishing himself"—and then, with a laugh, "Or me either!"

The party leaders offer an interesting contrast in style. Mr. Thomson, stocky and balding, moves swiftly and talks rapidly and softly. When he is working the floor of the House, going from desk to desk, the effect is of an intricate, fast-clicking shot on a pool table—and the ball that drops in the pocket frequently wasn't even noticed at the shot.

Mr. Butler is tall, gangling, and talks with a touch of Southwest Virginia drawl. His replies, in a hot debate, tend to be as barbed as his profile. But the slightly satiric look that he turns on the world is directed at himself as well.

When did he enter politics?

"In 1958 I ran for City Council."

What prompted him to run?

"My own modest, unassuming analysis of the needs of the city."

The outcome?

"I lost by 14 votes, which was fortunate. I don't believe I could have stood it on City Council."

The next year he managed the campaign of Republican Representative Richard Poff.

"If you find somebody interested in politics, you work him to death."

In 1960 he was City Chairman and headed the Nixon Presidential campaign.

"We had money, volunteers, and a fine candidate. We organized the city well and built a strong Republican Party in that campaign."

In 1961 Mr. Butler won a seat in the House, and, he said, "we've been getting stronger ever since." The start was nearly at the bottom with five Republicans arrayed against 95 Democrats.



Delegate Butler

"It was awful. The party was treated shabbily. But I learned a lot. I had plenty of time to read the bills and study the process. I had to learn myself. That taught me a lesson. Thereafter when a Republican freshman came into the General Assembly, we made a real effort to involve him in what we were trying to do."

At the end of the 1969 session, Mr. Butler wished to retire and spend more time with his four sons and his law practice.

"But a number of people seemed to think that would show a lack of confidence in my law partner's candidacy for Governor. And the House Republicans let it be known, in a nice way, that I would be washing out on them just as we were beginning to arrive."

Now the House Republicans regard him as their strongest candidate to succeed Representative Poff, who is in line for a Federal judgeship. How does Mr. Butler view that analysis?

"Flattering and premature."

Where did he get his flair for quick responses?

"I got it from my mother. That's all I can say. I wish you knew her."

Born in Wytheville, schooled at Mary Baldwin College and Pratt Institute, she worked as a librarian and was the first chairman of the Roanoke Library Board.

"She was bright and encouraged us to think a little bit and she was interested in public affairs. My grandmother was even more active. She was Republican National Committeewoman, and her father, General James A. Walker, commanded the Stonewall Brigade in the Civil War and became the Congressman from the Fighting Ninth."

Does Mr. Butler see himself as liberal, moderate, or conservative?

"Oh, gosh, I hate those labels. Without being corny, I'd like to use the word 'responsible.' I'm pretty conservative in approach. I'll say that. I've got to be shown. But once I'm convinced a problem exists, I think we've got to solve it, so I guess that makes me a moderate, overall."

How does he stay in shape?

"Shoot pool and play basketball in the driveway with the boys and try to play tennis once or twice a week."

What shape is the party in?

"Basically, pretty good. Certainly we've got a lot of people around willing to call themselves Republicans. The campaign this fall will show Virginia has had good government two years, we should have a stronger organization, and with six Congressmen and one Governor, we should be able to attract good candidates for the General Assembly."

GUY FRIDDELL.

The Virginian-Pilot

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First Girl

She's a . . . Page?

By Carole Roper
Times-Dispatch Youth Writer

Women's lib was never her aim, but Miss Sallie Baker McCutcheon unknowingly has helped further the cause.

She's the first female page in the General Assembly. And being the first girl page really has its advantages at the Capitol, she said.

For example, the Senate pages joined up with Sen. Edward E. Willey, D-Richmond, to give her a box of candy for Valentine's Day (although they gave it to her more than a week too soon).

And Sen. James W. Davis, D-Amherst, teasingly calls her "Tiny."

The pages agree they like having a girl around the Senate chambers. In act, they said it would be nice to have more girls. Their only complaint: "Senators should make girls do just as much work as we boys do," said Jimmy Butler, 14, of Roanoke.

AND THE PAGES TRY THEIR HARDEST TO SHOW she's an equal." when I say, 'Will you help me do this?', they always answer back, 'Do it yourself,' " Miss McCutcheon said.

Her father, Andrew H. McCutcheon, who has run for Congress in the eighth district and is Democratic Party chairman for Henrico County, has spurred her interest in politics.

To become a page, her first step was to write to Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds. "He wrote back and said he'd work on it. He sent me a letter in December saying that he would designate me as a page."

With her \$84-a-week pay, Miss McCutcheon plans to spend part of it to help support a child in another country.

HER DAY BEGINS EARLY AND ENDS LATE. She works from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and finds herself always having something to do. On Monday and Friday, she spends half the day answering the phones in the Senate clerk's office. From Tuesday through Thursday, she works on the floor. She also works in the rules committee and it's her job to take out bills to be introduced on the floor. She has to keep up-to-date six books filled with bills.

At night she does her eighth grade classwork. Her mother picks up her assignments every Monday and brings her daughter's work back the following Monday.

"My grades haven't suffered. I'm getting pretty good grades — mostly Bs," she said.

Miss McCutcheon, who is 13, already has plans for the future. "I want to major in government and maybe teach it or work on Capitol Hill in Washington," she said.

ALTHOUGH SHE HASN'T THOUGHT ABOUT BECOMING a politician, there's still a "possibility."

Her friends at Tuckahoe Junior High School "tease me a lot now," but she added she just shakes it off good-naturedly.

The experience has been very rewarding because "I've learned so much about state government and, at the same time. I've met so many great people."

Will she be a page again? "Each page is only allowed one regular session and one special. Since this is my special, I can be a page again, although Lt. Gov. Reynolds can only appoint me once. Maybe I can get someone else to appoint me next year. Right now, I don't know if I'll be able to do this again or not," she said.

"The only thing I don't like about this job is that it's not a year-round thing."



Staff Photos by Bob Brown

Boy Pages of General Assembly Look at Unintentional Member of Women's Lib, Sallie McCutcheon; She Sorts Papers

'Effort' to Dump Del. Butler Discounted

Rumors and a Roanoke television station to the contrary, there is no serious effort afoot to dump Del. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke as the House minority leader.

The House Republicans met in caucus here today and three of them later told reporters that the subject of dropping Butler from his post wasn't even brought up.

"Butler is one of the historic figures of the modern Republican party in Virginia; there is no man in the Republican delegation capable of filling even one of his shoes," said Del. Ray L. Garland, a GOP colleague from Roanoke.

Another Republican, who asked that he not be quoted by name, said there had been

4B Richmond News Leader, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1971

some discussion in the GOP delegation as to whether Butler's close association with Republican Gov. Holton meant that he might not be able to represent the delegation objectively to the Governor when the 24 House Republicans differed with Holton.

He said that matter was discussed with Butler and the delegation was now certain that its views could be transmitted objectively from Butler to Holton.

The Associated Press reported today from Roanoke that a television station there said a movement was under way to remove Butler from his

minority leadership post and replace him with Del. Stanford E. Parris of Falls Church.

What little anti-Butler sentiment that developed apparently evaporated among northern Virginia Republicans.

As for today's caucus results, one of the attending Republicans said the major subject discussed was the stand which GOP members of the House would take on the reapportionment bill scheduled for floor action later in the day.

At a caucus of Republicans late yesterday, a White House aide estimated that Virginia's share of new grants in the Nixon administration's re-

venue-sharing program would be \$104.5 million for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The projection came from Raymond Waldman, who played a role in framing the President's revenue-sharing plan. He said the money, if the Nixon proposal is approved by Congress, would go directly to the governor's office.

He said the Virginia share would come from a total proposed new appropriation of \$5 billion. Legislation authorizing the appropriation was introduced yesterday in Congress.

The Nixon administration has proposed also two appropriations totalling \$11 billion that would be distributed to states and localities.



M. CALDWELL BUTLER

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SIDELIGHTS



Odd Names For Dames

By CHARLES HOUSTON

No matter how much you may differ on policies, there is no gainsaying that Virginia's legislators, to the extent of 99.44 per cent at least, are talented and agreeable people.

They may from time to time for effect flame and flare at one another, but most of them, most of the time are good



DEL. T. R. McNAMARA

company, and, generally, good story tellers. Nearly all (except perhaps some of the newer Northern Virginians) still have one foot back on some old plantation—or wish they had.

In short, they are fine people—and they know how to relax with wit and good humor.

This is enough of an introduction for a bit of verse (more doggerel than poetry perhaps) by Del. Tom McNamara, a Norfolk lawyer, product of VMI and W&L, a graduate in electrical engineering who turned instead to the law.

That he's serious minded is illustrated by his have-your-cake-and-eat-it-too sales tax formula back

in 1968. It failed. It sounded OK, but too much like Perpetual Motion for his comrades to understand it. And when you don't understand a thing, the tendency is to vote "No."

But this is something different. It is a localized commentary on Women's Lib, or something, as this man who knows something of ohms and watts and resistances as well as of torts and quips and quiddities, now turns his attention lightly to iambs and trochees and pentameters. With the subject, "The Names of the Dames," he comes up with this:

*There has been such great concern
O'er a constitutional turn
Toward accommodating treatment of the sexes,
That however one contrives
To read the list of members and their wives
He or she admits that it perplexes.*

*We think ourselves a clan,
All but one of us a man,
Whose wives must necessarily be women,
But one who checks the list
Will defensively resist
The conclusion that his confidence is dimmin'.*

*Our members cannot claim
(If there's anything in a name)
That we're all on solid ground in our selections.
Indeed there do appear
At least to eye and ear
A number of most serious defections.*

*From Hopewell, if you please,
There's a member we don't tease
Since his manhood stood all tests in the Marines.
Yet this fighter full of starch
Lists his spouse's name as Arch,
And leaves us all to ponder what this means.*

*In Portsmouth our friend Cleaves
Married Jerry (he believes),
And in Radford, Eddie was the choice of John.
On the shore, to our dismay,
George is living with E. A.,
And Josie is the mate of Earl Dunn.*

*We hesitate to tell
That Richard Ryder married Mel,
Or that Randall makes his home with one named Billie,
And if you think that's bad,
McNamara married Brad,
And Caldwell's love for Junie does seem silly.*

*Yes, Frank has married Pat,
(We try not to think of that)
And Barry has his Terry; Glen his Chris.
And if that's not too wackie,
Fergy Reid abides with Jackie
Just to show that marriage need not mix*

*The Senate, heaven mercy,
Finds Abe Brault aligned with Percy.
And more evidence of disregard for sex,
A Senator named Paul really looms above them all,
When it's known that he has settled down with Tex.*

*An air of mystery
Surrounds Junie and his Dee,
And maybe George and Ree, and others too,
But we're home in our corral
Gaining comfort that DuVal
At least is married to a girl named Sue.*

Cities' Troubles are Aired

The proposed Commission would study these intricate relationships of Virginia's localities: (a) whether annexation is the proper technique for the growth of cities; (b) what changes should be made in the annexation law; (c) whether the counties should have the right to become cities as they attain certain characteristics, and (d) whether the system of independent cities which exists should be modified or abolished, and, if so, how this can be accomplished.

Cities, acting through Urban 12, have accomplished little at this session in solving their financial problems, but the impression gained is that they have made excellent case for themselves.

(The state provided \$17 millions to aid with sewer-treatment work, added to prospective welfare relief funds, and made it possible for the governor, provided funds become available, to advance the date for picking up localities part of the welfare burden.)

The cities have become, in common with cities throughout the land, meccas for the poor as 35 million rural poor, improved out of business by technology, have moved to the vicinity of capital in search of security.

At the same time the affluent city dweller, also with the aid of advanced technology, has moved to the suburbs where he can live without giving up the city as his workshop, and without contributing his brains and talents (as well as his tax base) to the central city's operations.

(As an instance, the Richmond Airport serves a wide urbanized area outside the supporting responsibility of any jurisdiction other than the central city. As a matter of record, tax-free real estate within Richmond's corporate limits, much of which serves area-wide purposes, amounts to \$447 millions, or to 23.3 per cent of the total valuation.)

Aid to Older Citizens

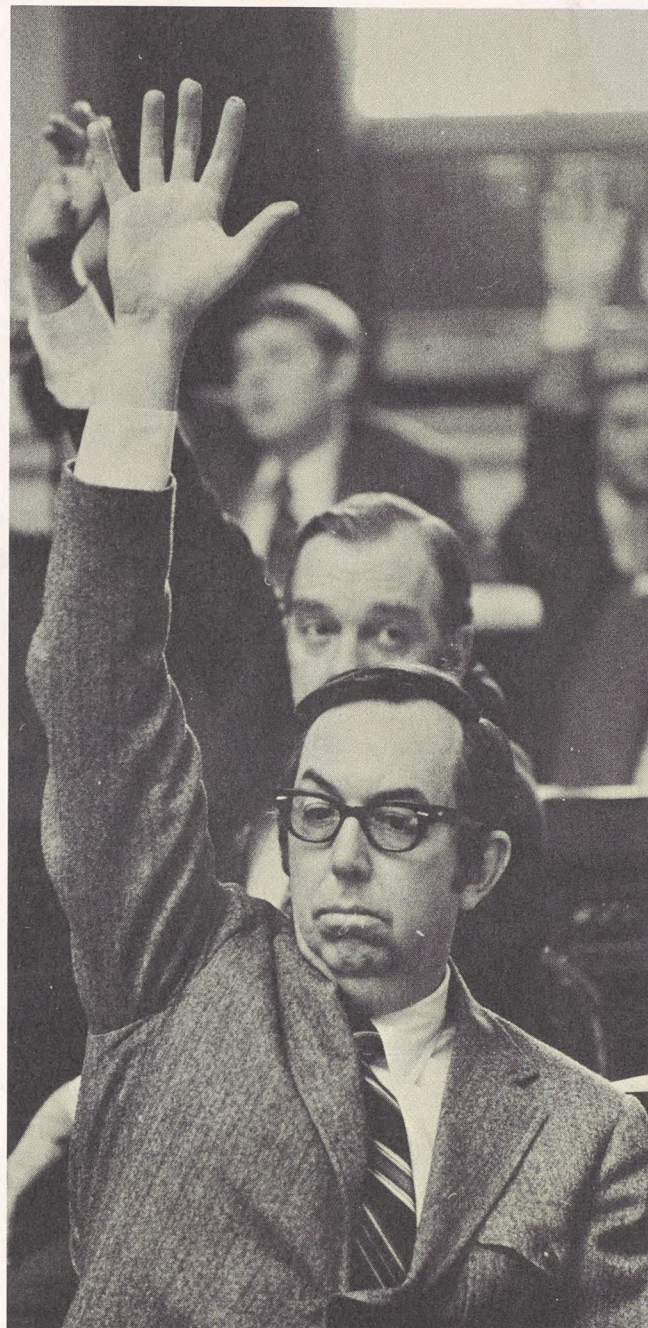
It is a late 20th Century problem that was not envisioned when the independent-city concept came into being in a rural 19th Century state.

The General Assembly has moved, in implementing the new Constitution, to permit localities to relieve elderly hard-pressed homeowners of some of their tax burdens.

It also prepared to place a freeze on school district consolidations until further study may be given to the matter of reducing the number of districts in interest of more economical quality education to which the state is pledged.

Altogether, the legislators were called upon to do a lot of dreary, troublesome jobs, including the one of re-districting itself out of its accustomed ways. This brought on a conflict between numbers and politics when politics itself was complicated by the presence of of Republican governor and a Democratic legislature.

There seems to be no end of problems.



Delegate Butler, Republican Floor Leader votes on an issue.



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Perhaps They Gave Flight to a Boomerang

By George M. Kelley

Virginian-Pilot Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND.

THE POLITICAL BOOMERANG of 1971 may well be the so-called omnibus elections bill that recently stirred turmoil in the otherwise listless extra session of the General Assembly. It now is just a question of whether the state GOP has the know-how for capitalizing on it in this year's legislative election.

The measure, referred to by some as "a conglomerate," was cooked up by ranking Democrat members of the House of Delegates Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Much of the work on the measure was behind closed doors and some P&E members were surprised when they finally were cut in on all the proposals.

A total of 39 bills pertaining to elections were introduced during the extra session and the omnibus bill surfaced during the waning days as the work of a subcommittee. The idea was to put desirable bills into a package that would eliminate the likelihood of conflicting requirements, Committee Chairman James M. Thomson explained.

A Senate bill that had come to the House was picked as the vehicle for the undertaking, but somehow, and for unexplained reasons, things got into the omnibus measure that had never been proposed in any of the bills pertaining to elections.



KELLEY

A case in point was the appearance of a section in the omnibus bill that would require "slot voting" on candidates for the House from multi-member districts. It called for each candidate to file for a specifically numbered seat in cities and counties that have more than one House seat, and for each seat to be voted on as a separate contest.

"How did that get in here?" asked GOP Minority Leader W. M. Caldwell Butler when the full committee was being briefed on the bill's contents.

Thomson said only that it came into being as a result of the thinking of the subcommittee he had appointed.

Some Democrats on the committee didn't look very happy about slot voting and when the bill got to the House floor they turned on the committee and helped knock it out of the package.

But the political bombshell proved to be a provision in the omnibus bill that would have the June primary moved to September just for this year. The Senate bill which had become the omnibus bill had called for no change in the regular primary schedule.

Thomson explained the change as necessary because of redistricting of all House and State Senate seats. A late primary this year would give time for the redistricting to become effective and avoid confusion as to the status of new districts.

It sounded very good until Butler took the floor to ask that the House be advised why conventions were not being moved back to September in the omnibus bill.

The explanation was anything but enlightening.

There was talk of disrupting the regular election schedule as little as possible. There was talk of Democrats in some localities nominating by convention as do the Republicans and that both

parties would be on the same convention schedule.

But none of it sounded exactly convincing.

Suddenly it was apparent that a party line issue had come into being. In the noisy exchange that followed a GOP effort to amend the omnibus bill to move back the time for conventions there was a polarization of the big Democrat majority in the House.

And suddenly it was clear that the real strategy behind the idea probably would never be explained officially.

It was clear from the sidelines that moving the primary to September without moving the conventions would have put the Democrats in a position to know long in advance who they would have to face in the general election.

All the GOP cries for "fair play" and for "starting all horses at the same time" fell on hard ground. ("They would do it to us if the shoe was on the other foot," one excited Democrat said to a newsmen). Only two Democrats voted with the 23 House Republicans for the "fair play" amendment.

It is now history that the Democrats enjoyed only momentary victory. The 23 Republicans then blocked an emergency clause that was essential if the omnibus bill was to become effective in time for eliminating this year's June primary.

The Senate Democratic leadership finally stopped and negotiated a settle-

ment resulting in the September primary being dropped from the bill.

Most of the House Democrats, generally from areas where the GOP still is not considered a threat, had never had such an experience before.

While all the fair play factors were on the side of the Republicans, some of the Democrats said in the wake of the clash that it had seemed essential for all the Democrats to stick together.

But behind the scenes there were hints that the aborted effort to move back the primary without changing the convention time was really tied to the rejected proposal for slot voting on seats in multi-member districts.

If the omnibus bill had prevailed as proposed by the P&E Committee it would have meant that Republicans in multi-member districts would have had to declare for specific seats by June 8, thus giving the Democrats the advantage of having a chance to look over the candidate filed for each seat before deciding which seat they would run for respectively.

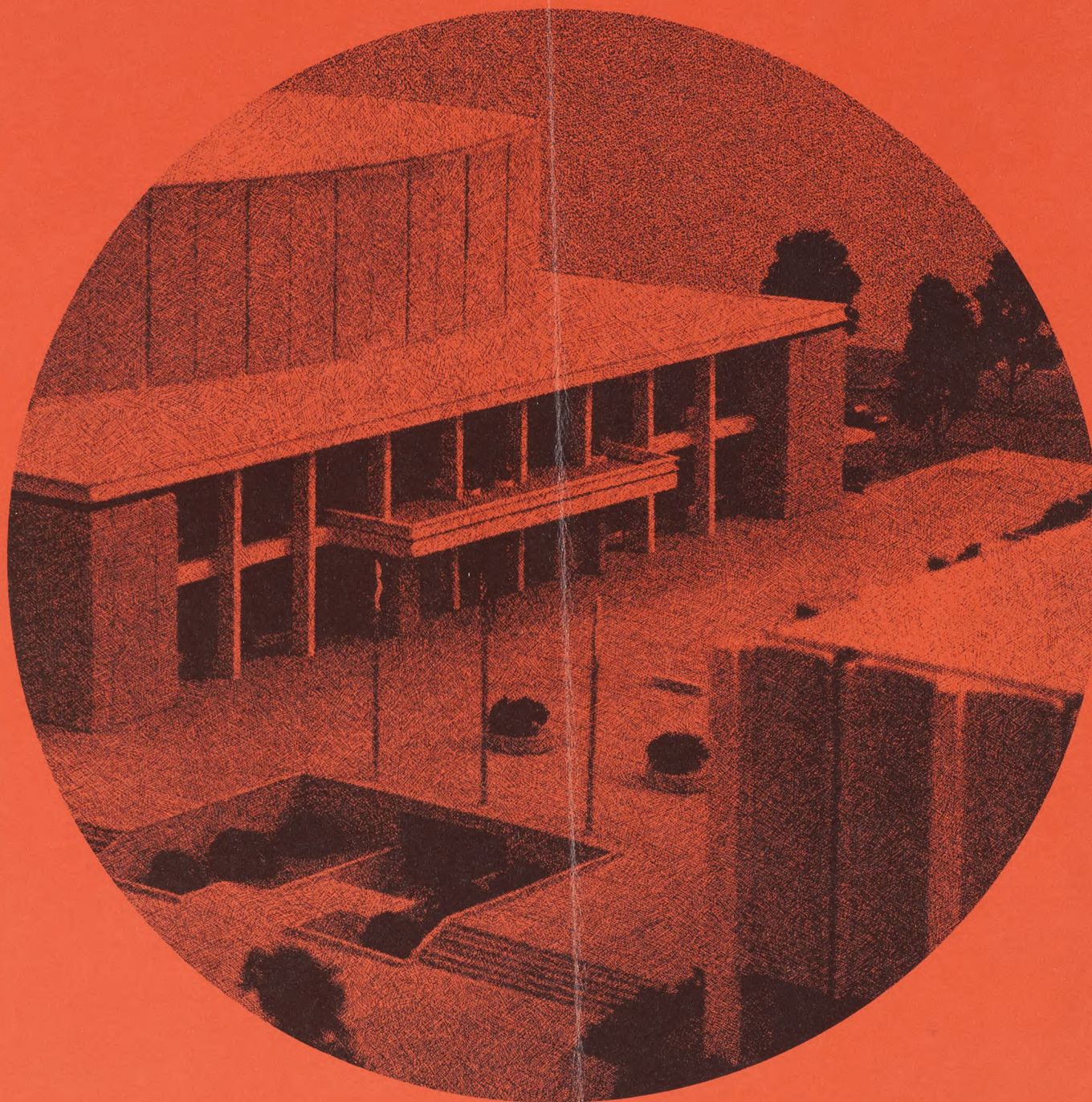
In some areas it could have had an important bearing on which party would win specific seats.

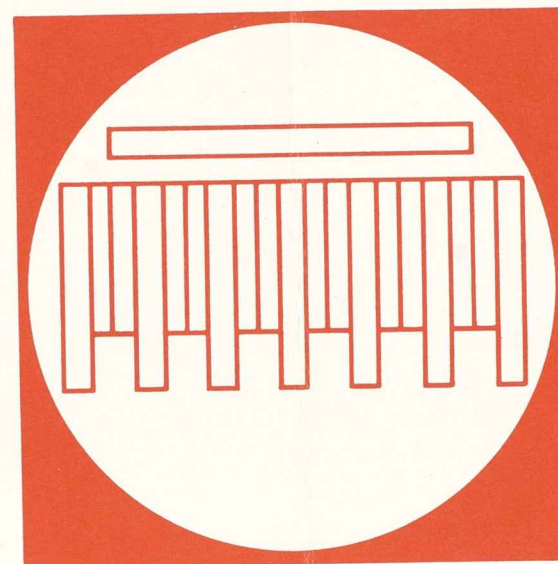
How much political capital the GOP can wring out of the strange happening will vary in different parts of the state. But party members figure it was the kind of happening that can serve only to win some favorable feeling for an underdog.

Inside Virginia Politics



Caldwell Butler





SOUVENIR PROGRAM

DEDICATION · ROANOKE CIVIC CENTER · SATURDAY · MARCH 27, 1971

Republicans Gunning for Sen. Hopkins And Pros Want Butler in Showdown

Prospects of State Sen. William B. Hopkins and House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler staging a campaign shootout this fall in Roanoke, Gov. Linwood Holton's hometown, is whetting the appetite of armchair politicians across the state.

Hopkins, who makes no bones about being neither a personal nor political friend of the governor, already is in the street with his announced plans to seek re-election to the State Senate.

He expects some Republican to come gunning for him.

Now, Republicans are pushing Butler, who can match Hopkins barb for barb in politician infighting, to go out and take Hopkins on. He risks everything.

Politicians on both sides rate it a 50-50 chance of taking place, however.

Republicans, first of all, want to stop Hopkins who is the governor's most outspoken critic in the Democratic-controlled General Assembly, a hero of the Urban 12, a man being discussed already for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor in '73.

On top of that Hopkins, if not kept pinned down in Roanoke with a tough campaign of his own, undoubtedly will be crisscrossing the state speaking in his role as nation-

By
**Melville
Carico**
*Times
Political
Writer*



al committeeman for other Democratic candidates in a year when the GOP knows Holton has got to get more Republicans in the House and Senate.

But why Butler; a man who probably could win re-election easily in Roanoke as he has in the past—a surefire winner?

Because he is the only Republican in Roanoke who would, in all likelihood, stand a chance of shooting down Hopkins and getting him off the governor's back in Richmond.

Butler, at this point, is keeping his options open.

He has until a mass meeting now scheduled for May 27

to decide whether to take on Hopkins, seek re-election to the House, or get out of politics for the time being.

Developments in Washington hang over it all.

If a vacancy should come open on the U.S. Supreme Court and President Nixon appoints Rep. Richard H. Poff the whole picture could change overnight.

GOP leaders are ready to give Butler first refusal on the Republican nomination for Congress with a special election in prospect for this year if Poff is nominated for the Supreme Court.

But if nothing breaks between now and May 27 Butler faces a hard choice.

Some friends report Butler has become less and less enthusiastic about re-election to the House—particularly if he is going to be minority leader.

Deep inside he was hurt by the "revolt" of members of the big Republican delegation from Northern Virginia which, in its disenchantment with the governor at the extra session, made Butler their target hoping to shake Holton up.

An Analysis

Insiders say that unless closer ties develop between the governor's office and the GOP delegation the Northern Virginia block—if reelected—will try to elect one of its own House minority leaders next January.

Butler, it is reported, is becoming weary of trying to be the bridge between Holton and the GOP minority. It was fun being minority leader when a Democrat was upstairs. Now things are different.

This is the first year Republicans face re-election or challenge a Democrat with one of their own as governor.

They have gradually increased their strength to 7 Senators and 24 House members by running against what they claimed were shortcomings of Democratic Administrations.

Now, even Butler says, Gov. Holton's administration is "on the line."

He predicts the public will

support the Holton Administration's record because "it is giving the people the kind of government they have a right to expect."

Democrats, in the '72 session, will be creating programs of their own. With the election of a new governor coming up in '73 they have no intention of letting Holton pave the way for a Republican successor.

The Democrats in this fall's campaign will argue that Holton has no record. Partially that is true because, from a practical standpoint, a governor cannot make his mark until the legislature convenes midway through his administration. Budgets are prepared for the first two years by his predecessor.

"When they ask you to vote for a Republican to support Gov. Holton's program ask them what program," Del. Willis M. Anderson suggested at a recent meeting of the City Democratic Committee.

What it all boils down to is numbers.

The GOP has got to elect more legislators this time or the Democrats will have a field day ignoring Holton and pushing through legislation of their own.

The Senate, with the retirement of the six "old guard" Senators, will fall more and more into the orbit of Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds who has gubernatorial ambitions of his own.

And the retirement of the six was a blow for Holton. Although they are conservative Democrats who headed major committees they, by tradition, always—as one put it—"try to go along with the governor."

Their successors, unless the GOP wins control of the Senate, will be less inclined.

Del. Ray L. Garland, who sticks with the governor through thick and thin, told local GOP leaders that Democrats are getting ready to give the governor two miserable years.

"They are sharpening the knives," Garland warned.

Poff Renamed 6th District GOP Chairman

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Republicans in the "new" 6th Congressional District created by reapportionment kept William B. Poff, a Roanoke lawyer, district chairman Saturday and set their sights on electing more of their own to the Democrat-controlled General Assembly this year.

Support for Gov. Linwood Holton was the keynote of speeches at a committee meeting at the Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center preliminary to conventions to nominate House and Senate candidates between May 10 and June 8 — the date of the Democratic primaries.

"It would be unfair for our governor to have ask for implementation of his program by an overwhelmingly Democratic General Assembly," House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke, told the district committee.

The emphasis on lining up GOP candidates was added by State Chairman Warren B. French Jr., Shenandoah County; Ed Shull, Richmond, executive director of the state GOP; and Del. A. R. (Pete) Giesen Jr., Staunton, chairman of the GOP delegation in the legislature.

Visitors included Rep. William L. Scott of the 8th District who is visiting district committees lining up support for the GOP nomination for



William B. Poff

the U.S. Senate next year.

Hardest hitting speech of the morning-long meeting was made by Sen. H. D. "Buz" Dawbarn, a Waynesboro industrialist, who may be the GOP's candidate for governor in '73.

Dawbarn said ex-Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and his fiscal officers, "juggled the books" in crediting soon-to-be-paid-out ABC profits to cities and counties as an asset in order to show a state surplus instead of a deficit.

"That was all right except they (Democrats) didn't tell

anybody about it," Dawbarn added.

He said the change in book-keeping would not have been discovered had Gov. Holton not been elected and the state gotten a new comptroller.

Dawbarn accused Democrats in the Senate of "bullitis."

These Democrats, Dawbarn said, "put their heads down and charge" when Gov. Holton or the Republicans make a proposal without even weighing its merits.

Dawbarn said some Democrats after being in control of the legislature for so long "feel they own it."

The senator said millions can be saved if Democrats would cooperate in carrying out recommendations of the Governor's Management Study Commission.

Party leaders from Staunton, Waynesboro and Augusta County, Lexington, Buena Vista and Rockbridge County, Highland and Bath — areas transferred from the 7th to the 6th by reapportionment — participated in the Saturday meeting.

U. P. "Pete" Joyner Jr., Orange, the new Republican chairman of the State Board of Elections, discussed changes in election laws for this year's elections.

"Anything I tell you today may be changed tomorrow,"

Joyner said. The election laws as well as the new House and Senate district lines have yet to be approved by U.S. attorney general and they face challenges in the federal courts May 24.

And, Joyner added, Virginia's Attorney Gen. Andrew P. Miller "is handing down opinions every day . . ."

Joyner is 7th District GOP chairman but is resigning because of his office as chairman of the State Board of Elections.

Poff was chairman of the "old" 6th District and Saturday's meeting was to bring party leaders from the cities and counties added to the 6th

into the committee structure.

Mrs. G. O. Pendergraft Jr. of Waynesboro, who was a leader in the 7th, was elected vice chairman.

Mrs. Kenneth Lussen, Roanoke County, was elected secretary; D. Blackwell Brown, Roanoke, treasurer. They held these offices on the "old" 6th committee.

A. R. "Ray" Hull, Staunton, a member of the state GOP Central Committee from the 7th, was elected a member from the 6th replacing Bentley Hite, Christiansburg, since Christiansburg will be in the 9th under reapportionment.

Richard Martin, Roanoke

County, was elected to the state committee too — a "bonus" member for districts having Republican congressmen.

The committee set July 10 for its next meeting which will be held in the Lexington area — the center of the "new" 6th which lost Radford and Montgomery County to the 9th, Bedford and Floyd to the 5th by reapportionment.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, April 4, 1971

B-5

RL

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Va. Assembly Snubs Holton On Districts

By Helen Dewar and Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writers

RICHMOND, May 11—The Virginia General Assembly recessed today for a third time this year after spurning Gov. Linwood Holton's proposals for meeting federal objections to state legislative redistricting plans.

It was the Republican governor's most conspicuous defeat at the hands of the Democratic-controlled Assembly since he was inaugurated 16 months ago.

The showdown was strictly a party-line one, with Republicans, outnumbered by more than four to one, unable to muster enough support even to bring the governor's proposals to the floor of either house.

It revealed lingering legislative hostility to Washington's civil rights officialdom—in this case that of a Republican administration with a reputed "Southern strategy" aimed at drawing support of Dixie Democrats.

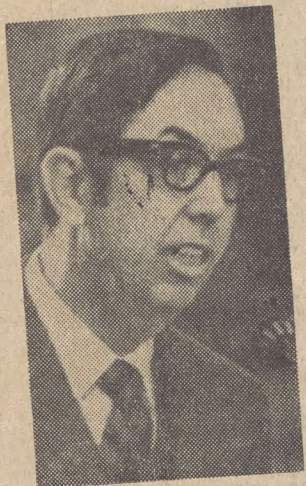
Holton's most direct defeat came in overwhelming committee rejection of a gubernatorial proposal, submitted to both houses early today, for postponement of the June 8 legislative primaries and nominating convention deadlines until Sept. 14.

Holton urged the delay on grounds that legal uncertainties over redistricting will endanger the validity of primaries and conventions held before the districting plans are finally approved. He described the issue as of "paramount importance."

The Assembly also declined to take action on Holton's earlier proposal for immediate steps to comply with U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell's objections to parts of the redistricting plans on racial grounds.

Instead, over objections of House Minority leader M. Caldwell Butler and other Republicans, it voted to recess until June 22 in hopes that the federal courts by then will have laid down guidelines for racial considerations in reapportionment.

The Assembly could reconvene earlier if necessary at the call of Holton or of Assembly presiding officers.



M. CALDWELL BUTLER
... accuses Democrats

Acting under the Federal Voting Rights Act, Mitchell prompted the Assembly's latest redistricting crisis last Friday by invalidating several urban legislative districts, contending that the way the districts were drawn diluted the voting power of blacks.

The districts—in Norfolk, Richmond, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton—were part of an over-all redistricting plan approved by the Assembly after lengthy deliberations last February.

Over Holton's objections, the Assembly, following the advice of Democratic Attorney General Andrew P. Miller, took the position that Mitchell's review period had expired.

In the wake of obvious Democratic opposition to immediate action, Holton modified his position somewhat today in suggesting that Assembly committees begin preparing alternative plans in case the courts knock out the existing plans later this spring.

See VIRGINIA, B7, Col. 1

Recess by Assembly Deals Holton Defeat on Districting

VIRGINIA, From B1

This could come either through a Supreme Court ruling in a pending Indiana case or in a three-judge court ruling on a "one-man, one-vote" challenge to the Virginia redistricting. The Supreme Court is expected to act by June 22. Arguments in the Virginia case will be heard May 24.

The Assembly also rejected Holton's proposal for drafting of contingency plans.

Meanwhile, at Holton's request, two Justice Department civil rights officials came here this morning to discuss the invalidation of two Norfolk Senate districts with a Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

After a 90-minute closed-door session, James P. Turner, deputy assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the department would reconsider the senatorial ruling. He said, "Any time the submitting authority thinks we made a mistake we take the evidence and go back and reconsider."

Turner also said some information that was new to the Justice Department had been provided during the meeting, including the fact that nonvoting U.S. Navy personnel were included in population counts for the purposes of redistricting.

Although one senator was overheard to predict that the Justice Department emissaries would be "22 years old with hair down to their shoulders," the Washington men presented moderate appearances and the session was described as pleasant.

In his message to the Assembly, which was conveyed by letter, Holton said the alternative to postponing the primaries would be "continuing and additional litigation, uncertainty and the risk of at-large elections for our General Assembly" this fall.

It is, he said, "unthinkable to require the people to participate in the selection of candidates to represent Virginia cities where we know that valid legislative districts may not exist."

To do so, he added, would be "an abdication of responsibility on the part of the legislature."

In partisan sparring over the issue in the House, Butler accused the Democrats of forcing a vote on the recess in order to preclude consideration of Holton's primary-postponement bill.

In response, Majority Leader James M. Thomson (D-Alexandria) accused Butler of a "deliberate publicity stunt" in bringing up the issue.

They tangled again later in the House Privileges and Elections Committee, only this time Thomson was backed up by about a dozen other Democrats, who contended that no good could come of postponing the primary before the courts act.

During the brief House discussion, Del. William Robinson, a black Democratic legislator from Norfolk, rose to defend the Assembly's redistricting plans, saying he did not think they were "infected with racism."

But he also defended the Voting Rights Act against criticism it has been receiving from some legislators. He described it as a "national conscience response to abuses" suffered by Negroes over the years in the South.

Both Senate and House Privileges and Elections Committees voted, with only Republicans in opposition, to table the primary-postponement measures. They could be revived later if necessary because of court action.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, Sen. Henry E. Howell (D-Norfolk) objected vociferously to being excluded from the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee's deliberations with the Justice Department attorneys.

"If they're (the Subcommittee) going to cut Norfolk in bits with a pair of scissors, I have a right to know about it," said Howell, who has objected all along to the way the Assembly carved up Norfolk's senatorial districts. "I'm tired of them playing paper dolls with my district."

Sen. Hunter B. Andrews (D-Hampton) replied that "no offense whatsoever" was meant but that the session was designed only for Subcommittee members.

In other business yesterday, the General Assembly passed legislation authorizing Virginia law enforcement officers to cross state boundaries in making drug arrests, and approved pay increases for state legislators.

The drug arrest bill, introduced by Sen. M. Patton Echols (R-Arlington) at the request of the governor, would permit Virginia police to enter neighboring jurisdictions to make narcotics arrests and vice versa.

A primary intent of the bill, which overwhelmingly passed both houses of the General Assembly today, is to allow police in each Washington-area jurisdiction to make arrests in neighboring jurisdictions, by mutual agreement. According to the bill's sponsor, authorities in Washington and Maryland have already granted permission for such arrests in their domain.

In raising legislators' combined annual salary and expense allowance from \$5,250 to \$7,125 per member, the General Assembly bypassed objections from some members of each house who argued that the legislators do not need the extra money. The increase passed the House by a 69-to-22 vote, and won easily in the Senate, 22 to 3.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1971

Monday, May 31, 1971



METRONOME

Massachusetts Must Be Right

By Ed Grimsley

Quite accidentally, I overheard a recent conversation between a mother and her daughter, and I pass it on for whatever value it might have as part of the dialogue on the political problems now plaguing Virginia.

"Mother," asked the daughter, "why doesn't Daddy stay home with us anymore? Is he mad at us?"

"No, dear. Your father is a very busy man. He has a very important job, and it takes him away from home a lot."

"What does he do?"

"He's a member of the Virginia General Assembly, Dear."

"What's the General Assembly?"

"That's the legislative body of the sovereign state of Virginia."

"What does sovereign mean?"

"Well, I looked it up in the dictionary recently and it means 'supreme,' 'having supreme rank or power,' 'greatest in degree' and 'being superior to all others.'"

"Who says the state of Virginia is sovereign, Mother?"

"The State Constitution, that's who."

"And what does a legislative body of a sovereign state do, Mother?"

"It makes laws for people to obey, Dear."

"Does Daddy have to make a lot of laws," Mother? Is that why he only has time to come home and change shirts? Is that why he spends most of his time in Richmond? How many laws is he making, Mother?"

"Actually he's just trying to make one law—or maybe two. The legislature is trying to pass a reapportionment law—I'll explain that to you later—and it will have to pass some kind of law making it legal for Richmond to keep land it took annexed is the word—from Chesterfield County."

"Why is it taking Daddy so long to make two laws?"

"Well, you see, he's having trouble pleasing the federal government."

"What's the federal government?"

"It's a group of people in Washington, and it makes laws for the rest of us to obey."

"Does it make laws for Virginia to obey?"

"Of course."

"But I thought you said Virginia is sovereign and you

deceased this life, July 1970. He is gone, but not forgotten. And as dawn's another year, in my lonely hours of thinking, thoughts of him are always near. Wife, please Hutcherson, CRAWFORD-KINGSTON — In loving memory of my father George Crawford who passed away March 2nd, 1968. My brother John Crawford on February 4th, 1953. My brother Willie Crawford on March 6, 1953. My mother Lena Crawford on August 4th, 1957. My sister Golden Crawford Kingston on Oct. 24, 1959 and my brother Leon Crawford on March 24th, 1971. O happy harbor of God saints. O sweet and pleasant soil. In thee no sorrows can be found. No grief, no care, no toll. Joseph Ray Crawford, beloved brother, Harry Andrew Borne, who died one year ago today. "What can say more than this rich praise: That you alone were you." Sisters, Anne Boone, Hammerstley and Mary Boone Simmons. Mrs. Bettie Watkins Morris, widow of William Morris, former director of the British-American Tobacco Co., died ere Saturday. She lived at 9 Mrs. Morris died in 1950 at the age of 73. He had retired as director of the company in 1937.

Tobacco Executive's Widow Succumbs

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REPRESENTATIVE

M. CALDWELL BUTLER

MINORITY LEADER
VIRGINIA

May 18, 1971

White House Conference for State Legislative Leaders

News
of THE TIMES

Wednesday, July 7, 1971

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Butler Favors Accepting Remap

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, said Tuesday he thinks the General Assembly when it reconvenes Thursday should accept the federal judges' reapportionment and adjourn.

"I'm irritated, vindicated, frustrated and satiated," Butler told reporters.

He and his GOP colleagues in the House have no pre-session caucus scheduled.

The four federal judges made no change in Roanoke but changed the makeup of six House districts in Southwest Virginia in a sweeping revision of the reapportionment plan that came out of the House.

With the House reconvening in the wake of last week's court decision a random sampling of opinion among both Democrats and Republicans found no movement taking shape to do anything Thursday.

There was a general feeling among legislators from Speaker John Warren Cooke, D-Mathews, down that the session can be wrapped up in a few hours.

House Majority Leader James M. Thomson, D-Alexandria, said in a telephone interview he has no idea what will happen Thursday but he will not be surprised if some members want to voice some kind of protest against the court taking it upon itself to draw the district lines.

The court took a seat of the Hampton Roads complex and put it in Fairfax County, something Thomson and the Northern Virginia delegation tried to get the House to do on its own.

Thomson said he has no idea whether the House will want Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller to appeal the court's decision. He said he has not sampled opinion of House members.

(A random sampling of opinions found most legislators with no firm opinion on what the General Assembly should do.)

Thomson said Miller as the state's chief legal officer could appeal the decision on his own but probably would want some directive from the General Assembly which could be in the form of a resolution.

JULIAN SARGEANT REYNOLDS

Funeral Service

Julian Sargeant Reynolds

Second Presbyterian Church

Tuesday, June 15, 1971, 11 o'clock

Officiating Clergy

The Reverend James F. Anderson, Second Presbyterian Church

The Reverend Reno S. Harp, St. Stephens Episcopal Church

*The Reverend Marshall T. Ware, Grace Episcopal Church
Hopkinsville, Kentucky*

Organ Prelude

**Call to Worship*

**Hymn 91 "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God"*

**Prayer of Invocation and "The Lord's Prayer"*

Old Testament Readings

**Gloria Patri*

New Testament Readings

Anthem

Message

**Hymn 345 "He Who Would Valiant Be"*

Prayers

**Hymn 515 "God of Our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand"*

**Benediction*

**Organ Postlude "The Strife Is O'er"*

**Congregation Standing*



AP Photo

Gov. Holton and Shafran Exchange Buttons at Strategy Meeting Monday

Looking on Are (from left) Del. M. Caldwell Butler, Sen. James Turk, Dels. John Dalton, A. R. Giesen Jr. and Henry Lampe

Shafran Picks 9th District For Campaign Kickoff Rally

RURAL RETREAT — Del. George P. Shafran will launch his campaign for lieutenant governor at a Republican-sponsored hot dog supper here Saturday night. It is being billed by his campaign headquarters in Richmond as a "statewide kick-off rally."

"He wanted to start in the 9th (Congressional) District," Gordon Lindamood, vice chairman of the Wythe County GOP Committee, said.

Lindamood reminded reporters that it was the 9th's delegation that nailed down the nomination for Shafran on the second ballot in the Norfolk convention.

Rural Retreat, he said, was selected because it is in the geographic center of the 9th. He predicted a crowd of 500 or 600.

The hot dog supper, starting at 5 p.m. will be served in the high school. The program, being arranged by Del. John Dalton of Radford, who was Shafran's preconvention campaign manager, will start at 7 p.m.

Shafran is in a three-way race with Del. George Kostel, Clifton Forge, the Democratic nominee, and independent State Sen. Henry E. Howell, Norfolk, for the unexpired

term of the late Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds.

Shafran and his top advisors met Monday with Gov. Linwood Holton in the governor's office to discuss the coming campaign in which, it is expected, the governor will play a leading role.

Lindamood said he does not know yet whether Gov. Holton will take part in the kickoff at Rural Retreat Saturday night.

Shafran said after the session in the governor's office he plans to confer this week with Del. George Mason Green Jr., who also is from Arlington, on the makeup of his campaign organization.

Green, a leader in the conservative wing of the party, was Shafran's major rival for the Norfolk convention nomination.

But the Shafran campaign got a major boost Monday night when it was announced that Richmond lawyer Richard S. Obenshain, who was Green's campaign manager in his bid for the nomination for lieutenant governor at Norfolk, will serve as a vice chairman of Shafran's campaign. He will work with Del. Arthur R. Giesen Jr., Staunton, another vice chairman.

**CITY
COUNTY
STATE
News**
OF
THE TIMES

Tuesday, August 31, 1971 19

The Associated Press reported the meeting in the governor's office was attended by Hal Short of Washington, a political consultant and former deputy chairman of the National Republican Committee, and John Pugh, who is on leave of absence from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. to help in the Shafran campaign. Pugh played a major role in Gov. Holton's winning campaign in '69.

Others at the meeting included Senate Minority Leader James C. Turk, Radford; House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler, Roanoke, and Dalton, Shafran's campaign manager.

THE VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION

PRESENTS

LITTLE SHOW II:

A Satirical Spectacular in Slapstick and Song



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Saturday, July 10th, 1971

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Director Executus ROBERT JETT ROGERS
Musical Directors JUNE NOLDE BUTLER AND
CHARLOTTE HANER
Choreography M. CALDWELL BUTLER

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

(In order of appearance)

Committee Chairman HOLMAN WILLIS, JR.
Committee Member No. 2 RICHARD H. HAHN
Committee Member No. 3 WILLIAM J. LEMON
Mr. Justice Cochran B. PURNELL EGGLESTON
Mr. Justice Harman RICHARD F. PENCE
Mr. Justice Harrison W. COURTNEY KING, JR.
Mr. Justice Gordon ALTON PRILLAMAN
Mr. Justice Carrico FIELDING L. LOGAN, JR.
Mr. Justice I'Anson WILBUR L. HAZELGROVE
The Chief Justice ARTHUR E. SMITH

ACT II

"INTRIGUE IN RICHMOND"

(A Political Bedtime Story)

Written By: Stanley Markel

ACT III

"RE-DISTRICTING A LA MODE"

Author: THOMAS R. McNAMARA

Director: MRS. JEAN RUTHERFORD

CAST

Senator Harry Byrd DAVID A. DASHIELL, JR.
Senator William Spong EDWARD L. BREEDEN, III
Chairman WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON
Governor Linwood Holton KENNETH H. LAMBERT, JR.
Watt Abbitt PETER W. ROWE
Henry E. Howell ROBERT W. STEWART
Second Chairman HUGH L. PATTERSON

CHORUS

Palmer S. Rutherford, Jr., Thomas R. McNamara, James R. McKenry, Joseph L. Kelly, Jr., Edward R. Willcox, Jr., John M. Ryan, T. Howard Spainhour, Thomas F. McPhaul, Robert G. Doumar, and Francis N. Crenshaw.

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ANDREW P. MILLER, JR.

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- Federal Courthouse, Richmond, Virginia (leave message with clerk)
- U. S. Dept. of Justice, Rm. 2735, Washington, D. C. (Ext.: 42 USCA 1973(c).)
- Richmond Transit Authority

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SOUL PRACTITIONER

Top Lt. Gov. Contenders Move Into High Gear

By The Associated Press
The political mileage machine in the race for lieutenant governor has begun in earnest with the three leading contenders for the job gearing up to reap maximum dividends before the Nov. 2 election.

State Sen. Henry E. Howell Jr., D-Norfolk, who is running as an independent, grabbed the political football and started

12 Richmond News Leader, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1971

running with it Monday almost as soon as Virginia Electric & Power Co. announced it was petitioning the State Corporation Commission for a rate increase.

Howell called on Gov. Linwood Holton to convene the officials of Vepco, the Chesapeake — Potomac Telephone

Co. and members of the SCC to the end that any applications by the two utilities for rate boosts be suspended until such time as President Nixon declares the economic emergency ended.

The SCC is scheduled to begin a hearing in September on the proposed rate increase

to produce \$43 million annually for C&P. Vepco's request Monday would provide an additional \$54.5 million a year.

Del. George N. Kostel, the recently selected Democratic nominee to run for the post left vacant by the death of Democratic Lt. Gov. J. Sargeant Reynolds, declined immediate comment on Vepco's request, saying

it's the first he had heard of it when reached by telephone at his Clifton Forge law office.

Meanwhile, Del. George P. Shafran of Arlington congratulated Kostel Monday on winning the Democratic nomination Saturday and predicted it would virtually assure his own selection as the Republican candidate this weekend in Norfolk.

"Most definitely," said Shafran, Kostel's nomination had helped him when asked if he thought his chances against four other announced Republican candidates. "I expect to win."

"I see this thing (Kostel's nomination) this way—the Byrd organization vote has certainly put its support behind Kostel," Shafran said. "The 'Old Guard' is in it deeply and they consider him their candidate."

Shafran said he didn't know what label would be put on him in the three-way contest — provided he's nominated — involving Kostel and Howell.

"I have been campaigning first as a Republican," he said, "and the only label I've given myself is a progressive Republican."

If nominated, he said he will run "on the record of our great President." He referred to President Nixon's economic program as an example of "real, good, bold leadership."

Meanwhile, Del. George Mason Green of Arlington, also a Republican hopeful for the nomination, said Monday, "Henry Howell says he wants to keep the big boys honest. However, he is yet to attack organized labor."

"Henry Howell is a neo-populist demagogue and likes to throw stones at big business," Greene said in a statement issued by his headquarters.

"Why doesn't he say that he wants to keep all the big boys honest?" Green said. "I challenge Henry to stop nibbling at the edge of issues and to talk not only about big boys but also big business and big government."

Poff Judgeship Would Set Stage for Butler to Run

Twin rumors that have been persistent for months — that 6th District Rep. Richard H. Poff might get a judicial appointment and that Rep. M. Caldwell Butler might run for

his seat in a special election — have come nearer to reality.

The retirement of Judge Albert V. Bryan, 72, from active service on the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has opened the way for the moves.

Judge Bryan said in Alexandria yesterday that he had taken the necessary steps to become a senior judge — or to retire, effective immediately. He would be available for duty on an optional basis, but a new judge would have to be named to the active roster of circuit court judges.

It was reported in Washington that the judicial screening committee of the American Bar Association had begun a check into Poff's qualifications.

There were hints that President Nixon might send the Poff nomination to the Senate for confirmation shortly after

Congress reconvenes Sept. 9.

This could mean quick confirmation for Poff and give Gov. Holton time to call for a special election on Nov. 2 to fill Poff's unexpired term.

Any special election would be held before the 6th District as composed prior to the 1971 redistricting effected by the General Assembly.

Major changes were made in composition of the 6th by the reapportionment. It is conceded generally that the old 6th is more friendly to a Republican aspirant than is the new 6th.

The retirement of Judge Bryan comes after the July appointment of his son, Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. of Alexandria, as a new federal judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. The elder Bryan served from 1947 to 1961 as district judge and has been on the appellate bench since 1961.

Butler Won't Seek House Re-election

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler announced Thursday he will not seek re-election to the General Assembly but will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress if President Nixon appoints Rep. Richard H. Poff to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The GOP leader's announcement came in the wake of a similar announcement Wednesday by Del. Willis M. Anderson, who holds the city's other House seat, that he is leaving the legislature and will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Their decisions clear the decks for the Democratic and Republican mass meetings Monday night to nominate General Assembly tickets for Roanoke and increase the likelihood both will have full slates this time. Because of the split-ticket voting which has elected Butler and Anderson since 1964, potential candidates have been reluctant to run as the second man on either ticket.

Butler, a former law partner of Gov. Linwood Holton, was first elected to the House in 1962 and became the GOP's minority leader at the next session when, as he put it, "the minority got big enough to have a leader."

Butler called reporters to



M. Caldwell Butler

his office to make the announcement.

He said he has no information on Poff's expected appointment to the federal judiciary that is not generally known but that he believes that "we can reasonably anticipate" the appointment "in the near future."

Since he intends to become a candidate for Congress, Butler said, "I cannot in good conscience ask the citizens of Roanoke to re-elect me to the House of Delegates."

Butler is likely to be unchallenged for the GOP nomination but Anderson is certain

of at least one opponent for the Democratic nomination. Del. William M. "Bill" Dudley, Lynchburg, announced last week that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination too.

Butler said in leaving the legislature, "I do not withdraw lightly."

"I shall always be grateful to the people of Roanoke for the privilege and dignity of representing them in the House of Delegates through a most significant decade in the commonwealth's long history," Butler said, adding:

"I am particularly proud of the role permitted me in effecting so many profound changes for the better in the political climate of the state."

Butler is on several commissions preparing for the 1972 session of the General Assembly. He said he is not resigning from these commissions—that he is going to serve out his term. But he said that he is going "to pull in my horns," because he

feels legislators who will be in the General Assembly should be the ones to make the studies and formulate the decisions.

He is a member of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council and on its committee to study the insurance industry. He heads a subcommittee studying proposals to remove rate control from the State Corporation Commission and go to what the industry describes as "competitive pricing" or "open competition."

Butler also is a member of the continuing Election Law Study Commission and was appointed to the General Assembly commission to implement the Governor's Management Study recommendations.

Butler, who is 46, was born and raised in Roanoke. He is a graduate of the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia Law School. He began his political career as chairman of the Roanoke City Republican Committee in 1960-61.

City • County • State

News

of THE TIMES

Friday, September 10, 1971

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Butler Won't Run For House Again

Del. M. Caldwell Butler has announced he'll not run for the House again, but, instead, will seek the Republican nomination for Congress if Rep. Richard H. Poff gets a court appointment.

If the Poff appointment comes through, Butler probably will run against Del. Willis M. Anderson of Roanoke, who announced this week he would not seek re-election to the General Assembly. Anderson is ready to seek the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Butler said "we can reasonably anticipate an appointment (for Poff) in the near future." It is rumored Poff will be appointed to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Butler was elected to the House in 1961, became the GOP minority leader at the next session and has frequently been his party's spokesman in the legislature on major issues. He's a partner in the law firm in which Gov. Linwood Holton formerly was a partner.

Butler said in leaving the legislature, "I do not withdraw lightly."

"I shall always be grateful to the people of Roanoke for the privilege and dignity of representing them in the House of Delegates through a most significant decade in the commonwealth's long history," Butler said, adding:

"I am particularly proud of the role permitted me in effecting so many profound changes for the better in the political climate of the state."

Butler is on several commissions preparing for the 1972 session of the General Assembly. He said he is not resigning from these commissions—that he is going to serve out his term. But he said that he is going "to pull in my horns," because he feels legislators who will be in the General Assembly should be the ones to make the studies and formulate the decisions.

The World-News
Monday, September 13, 1971.

One Seat, Two Seats

It's official: Roanoke's two seats in the House of Delegates will have new occupants when the next General Assembly session begins.

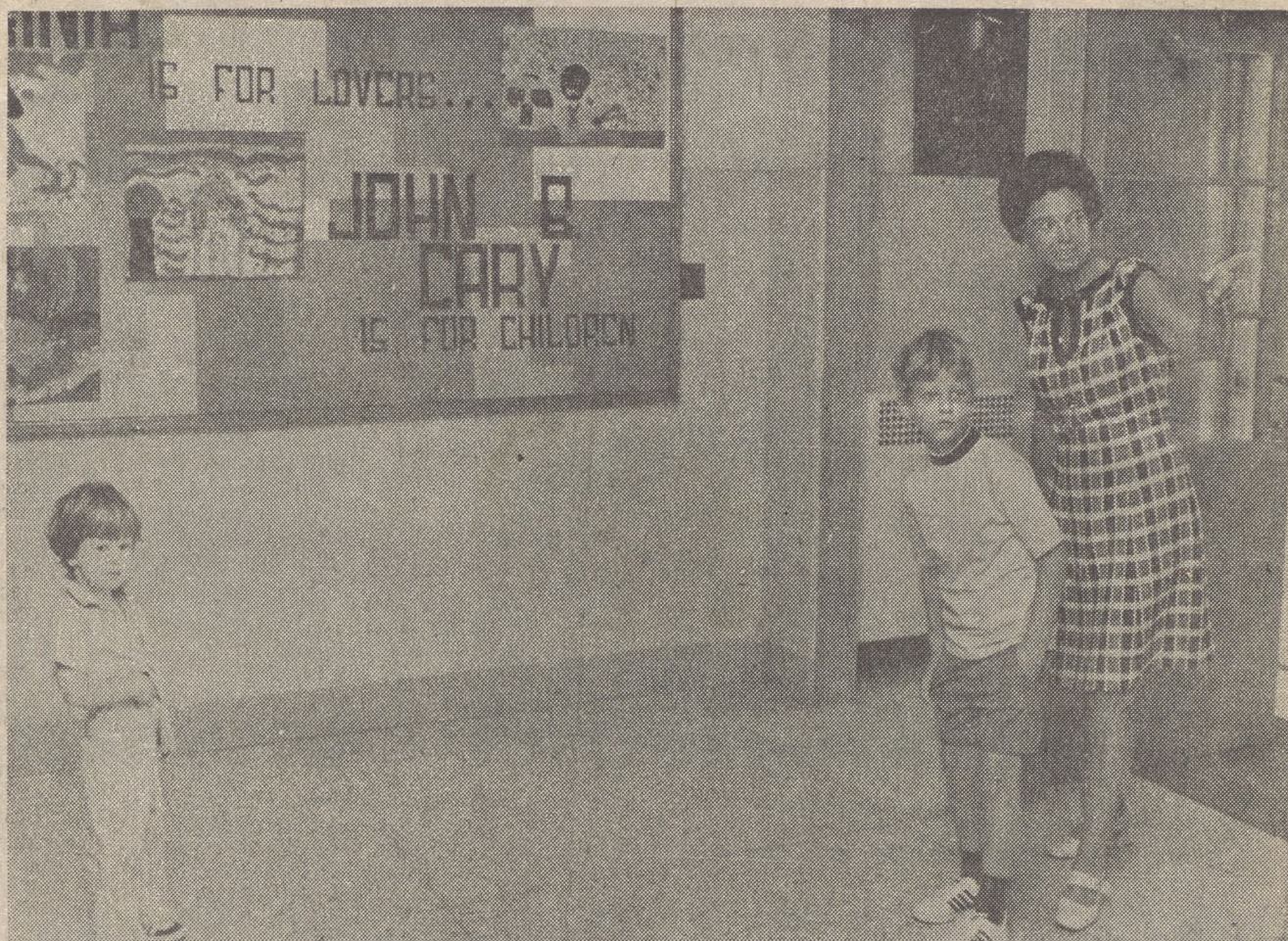
Democrat Willis M. Anderson said on Wednesday that he would not seek re-election. A day later, Republican M. Caldwell Butler made the same announcement.

No one should have been surprised by the delegates' decisions. Both have expressed interest in seeking the congressional seat now held by Republican Richard Poff, who is expected to receive a judgeship.

The ink on Anderson's announcement was hardly dry before candidates started lining up for a shot at the party nomination to succeed him. No such rush has occurred among the Republicans, but we expect an exciting fall political season nonetheless.

But that is another subject. For the moment, let us recognize Del. Butler's exemplary service. He has been an effective representative since 1962 and Roanokers, by repeatedly returning him to office with comfortable vote margins, have demonstrated their appreciation.

It may be, however, that Butler's greatest service has been to the Republicans — not only as a proven vote-getter, but as a man largely responsible for establishing a viable two-party system in the Old Dominion. For that Butler deserves the gratitude of all Virginians.



Staff Photo by Carl Lynn

A First Family First

Mrs. Linwood Holton and son, Dwight, 5, look things over at John B. Cary School during the first day of kindergarten. Dwight is the governor's

youngest child. The youngster at the far left seemed unimpressed. (Other pictures, stories, Pages A-1, B-1.)



Times Photo by Betty Masters

Del. Thompson (left), Sen. Turk, Sen. Willey and Del. Butler at VMA Session

Thrifty Approach to Budget A Must, Manufacturers Told

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Key members of the General Assembly indicated in Roanoke Friday that a thrifty-hold-the-line approach must be adopted when the state budget is made next year if tax increases or a bond issue are to be avoided.

Del. James M. Thomson, D-Alexandria, told a meeting of the Virginia Manufacturers Association at Hotel Roanoke there is no money for the next budget year "which will act as a windfall or a supplement."

And Thomson said Gov. Linwood Holton will have to decide on a proposed tax increase or a bond issue if state spending is increased.

State Sen. Edward E. Willey, D-Richmond, another member of a five-legislator panel which discussed next winter's General Assembly session for the VMA, said "the time has come in this state when we're going to have to tighten our belts."

Willey, who will become senior member of the State Senate in the 1972 session, told the manufacturers it is "time for us right now to hold the line."

Other legislators in the panel agreed generally with Willey. They included Thomson, Del. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Roanoke, the House minority leader who has announced he won't run for the state legislature again; State Sen. James C. Turk, R-Radford, Senate minority leader, and State Sen. Leroy Bendheim, D-Alexandria, chairman of the State Tax Study Commission.

Turk said that a lagging highway program, institution of "quality education" in the public schools and assuring Virginians of decent housing are all financial problems which face the 1972 legislature.

"We're going to have to look for some new sources of revenue," Turk said.

At one point in the discussion, Thomson, the majority leader in the House, said that heads of the larger state-sup-

ported institutions are thinking of making "Ohio States" out of their schools.

Virginia Tech at Blacksburg and the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, he said, are already struggling to accommodate large enrollments.

"Limits ought to be put on these institutions," Thomson said, and the legislature ought to consider giving more money to some of Virginia's smaller state-supported schools.

Bendheim, who stressed that he was not talking for his commission or guessing what recommendations it will come up with, said the possibility of getting more money lies in a present revenue source — the state income tax.

Bendheim said that changing of percentages of taxation in the existing state income tax schedule could produce \$64 million in the 1972-74 budget period.

Increasing the state's corporate tax to 6 per cent, he said, would mean an extra \$12 million. A one per cent increase in the sales tax, bringing it to 5 per cent, the senator said, could mean an extra \$86 million.

Parimutuel betting and a lottery, he said, could also bring in millions of dollars.

The theme of finances was strong in the discussion, but there were other issues; collective bargaining for state and local employees, how much of local services should the state assume, and pollution control.

Willey said he believes the state must take over the minimum teachers' salaries load from the state. Turk said he is in favor of the state taking over some local services, but not all.

If the state does it all, the Radford senator said, "local government as such will just cease to exist . . . you'd better tread softly."

Thomson said he favors some kind of "accommodation" which would allow municipal and state employees to air their grievances, short of being given the power to strike. He said this will be the

"number one political problem" for the state.

Willey and Turk, however, both took the harder positions.

"You'd never want to come to the point where you'd want to be threatened by a strike," Turk said.

Many states and local employees, Thomson said, are organized already and he is interested in "providing a forum under which these new bargaining procedures can be aired."

Butler told the VMA group that the next session will be a "business-oriented" legislature and Butler said he believes that some kind of modified no-fault plan for auto liability insurance will be passed at the 1971 or 1972 sessions.

Butler said "environment is the key word these days" and that cleaning up the environment takes money. "Revenue and budget needs," he said, "are on a collision course."

City • County • State

News

of THE TIMES

Saturday, September 18, 1971



Photo by Betty Masters

Political Punch Line

A joke told by Sen. Leroy S. Bendheim (at the microphone) at a Virginia Manufacturers Association convention today at Hotel Roanoke brings laughs from (from left) Del. James

M. Thomson, Sen. James C. Turk, Sen. E. E. Willey and Del. M. Caldwell Butler. The legislative leaders spoke at the session. Story on Page 1.

A Platform, An Old Foe And a Few Butlerian Words

Those people who just can't tear themselves away from contemplation of the process of state government—and nobody is claiming they account for a large segment of the population—should have been there the other morning in the Shenandoah Room at Hotel Roanoke.

There was Manley Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, a Republican who has been minority leader of the Virginia House of Delegates for years. Del. Butler was saying goodbye and it was the kind of farewell you would expect Butler to make; Butlerian, you wanted to call it.

There also was Del. James M. Thomson, D-Alexandria. Thomson is majority leader of the House which Butler, in expectation of running for the 6th District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, will be leaving.

Through some program planning done by the Virginia Manufacturers Association (VMA) before Butler decided not to run again, the two old enemies were there on the same platform.

Together, they have given the legislative process in Virginia some of its sprightliest moments. They are the types of whom little old ladies have said: "My, he certainly does have a way with words, doesn't he?"

It soon became clear that Butler was not going to let this probable last public confrontation between himself and Thomson go unburnished with a word or two. It obviously was too much for Butler to ignore.

He did not, and many people will be grateful for it, refer to himself a single time as a "lame duck," although he described himself, lightly, oh, lightly, as an "elder statesman."

Butler turned to Thomson and said: "You won't have Butler to kick around any more."

The panel session, with Butler, Thomson and three other top drawer members of the General Assembly participating, proceeded and eventually it got into one of the most sensitive issues one can imagine coming before the Virginia Manufacturers Association.

This was the question of whether the state ought to allow state and municipal employees an official collective bargaining status. This brought up the word "union" several times, although the VMA membership conducted itself quite properly and did not show any great emotion.

It was within this frame of discussion that Thomson began to say things which did not produce wild, crackling applause.

Ben Beagle

On the Street



Thomson said he believes some kind of "accommodation" has to be reached in the matter of public employees with grievances; some kind of machinery, far short of the right to strike, that would allow them some authorized way to talk to the boss about their complaints.

They asked Sen. Edward E. Willey, D-Richmond, about it, and the senator, who will be the senior man in the Senate next winter, said he doesn't believe Virginia is "quite ready for a type of union organization for state employees." There was quick applause.

Thomson, Butler now comfortably and politely listening, was not through with the issue yet. In a light suit and a calm expression, he got up again to say that he doesn't believe public employees can ever be given the right to strike against the public's good and the public's right to services.

But, Thomson said, state and local employees are already organizing. "The teachers are, of course, organized right now," he said. Some state employees are, too, and "it is a question of what union they are going to belong to," Thomson said.

There is merit, he said, in some legislation "providing a forum under which these bargaining procedures can be aired." In his hometown, he said, jailers had grievances, couldn't find anybody to talk to and threatened to strike.

Jailers are very badly needed in society today, Thomson indicated, and they ended up sitting down with city officials and talking things over after all.

"Saying you don't have the right to strike is not going to make any teacher go to work on any given day," Thomson added.

The issue, Thomson said, is going "to be the Number One political issue that will face this state."

Silence in the Shenandoah Room . . .

Letter by Union Official Called Vital Blow to Poff

By WAYNE WOODLIEF
Times Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON — A letter from an official of one of America's most powerful labor unions may have been a critical factor in Virginia Congressman Richard H. Poff's decision to remove himself Saturday from consideration for a U.S. Supreme Court nomination.

The letter was mailed Thursday morning to a leading Republican back of Poff for one of the two vacancies on the court.

It raised pointed questions about Poff's introduction of a bill in 1963 which would require that Supreme Court justices, like presidents, be native-born Americans.

"What constituency was Poff

trying to please?" the letter said in part. "Was it the Klan? Was (the bill) put in as a slap at Felix Frankfurter?"

The late Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter was born in Austria. The Supreme Court qualifications bill was introduced by Poff and several other southern congressmen at a time when the southerners were critical of

the court's continuing civil rights decisions.

The bill also would have required Supreme Court nominees to have been judges for at least five years and practicing lawyers for 10 years, qualifications which, ironically, Poff could not meet.

"That part of it wasn't too important," the labor official, who asked that his name not be used, said during an interview Sunday with a Landmark publications Washington correspondent.

"What was important, and gave us some real ammunition, was the native birth element. What relevance could that have, if not to cater to the worst prejudices in this country?"

"We could have used that (in the confirmation fight). I don't know of many senators who don't have a lot of foreignborn, first generation people in their states."

The letter probably would have reached Poff's supporter, and perhaps Poff, on Friday. Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., the House GOP leader and a leading Poff backer, said Saturday that Poff "was willing" to risk a fight for the Supreme Court nomination as late as Thursday.

Poff's mind has changed, Ford said, "by the threats and intimidations of the last 48 hours." Asked for specifics, Ford said, "a few labor leaders, the NAACP and a few power-hungry senators" were

See Page 4, Col. 3

Poff's Withdrawal Leaves 3 Candidates Without an Election — Page 15.

See Page 4, Col. 3

President Reportedly Stymied By Withdrawal of Rep. Poff

(c) 1971 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Nixon administration found itself back at the starting point Sunday in its search for Supreme Court nominees in the wake of Rep. Richard H. Poff's abrupt announcement Saturday that he had asked

President Nixon not to appoint him.

"No real consideration was being given to anyone else," an official close to the situation said Sunday.

Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, said Sunday that one reason for Poff's decision was his concern that opponents would attempt to filibuster until Congress adjourned, resulting in a long and perhaps acrimonious discussion of his record and personal qualifications.

Ford agreed that "it would have been very easy for a filibuster to have been generated" because of the legislative schedule and indications that some Democrats were ready to use delaying tactics.

The result of Poff's withdrawal is that the seven-member Supreme Court will begin

its 1971 term Monday facing the prospect of a much longer delay than was previously anticipated before its two vacant seats are filled.

Shortly after the late Justice Hugo L. Black and former Justice John M. Harlan retired last month, the court postponed scheduled arguments on a number of important cases — apparently anticipating that the two vacancies would be filled early in the court term.

However, the Nixon administration was apparently so committed to Poff that it had not picked a fallback candi-

Today's Chuckle

With the Women's Liberation movement in full swing, wouldn't you think there would be more women mowing their lawns this summer?

Horoscope	20
Movies	19
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Women	13

NOKE T

Roanoke, Virginia, Monday, October 4, 1971.

Union Official's Letter Cited as Poff Factor

From Page 1

willing to use "McCarthyist" tactics against Poff.

The labor official interviewed Sunday said it was becoming increasingly clear that the "cast of characters" against Poff would be the same as the civil rights-labor-liberal church group coalition that blocked Senate confirmation of Southern judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harold Carswell.

His own union had been avoiding public attacks against Poff, "holding ammunition in reserve for confirmation hearings," and researching Poff's congressional record, the labor official said. His Thursday letter, however, was a clear signal of the unions' intent.

Ford questioned again Sunday, said the prospect of a Senate filibuster against Poff

also worried the congressman from Radford.

"The opposition never phrased it just that way (filibuster), but they certainly implied it," Ford said. "They talked of the need for extended committee hearings, and they could have taken a lot of time on the Senate floor. 'Meanwhile the court would be sitting with one or two vacancies, and there's been some effort here to get Congress adjourned by Thanksgiving.' Ironically, the labor official whose letter may have helped cause Poff to decide to avoid 'a long and divisive confirmation battle,' said he admired Poff's withdrawal statement.

The labor man said, "I think Poff has shown far more perception of what such a fight would have done to the nation than the President has."

Poff's Withdrawal Leaves Candidates Without an Election

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Prospects of a special election this year in the 6th District that was beginning to whet the appetites of both Democrats and Republicans went down the drain Saturday with Rep. Richard H. Poff's dramatic announcement that he had asked President Nixon not to consider him for the Supreme Court.

While nobody knows, there was a growing feeling Sunday that Poff's decision, which must have caught the White House by surprise too, also eliminated him for consideration for the vacancy on the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The immediate losers were GOP House Minority Leader M. Caldwell Butler and Del. Willis M. Anderson, a Democrat, who stayed out of this year's General Assembly elections to seek their parties' nomination for Congress in what nearly everyone felt certain would be a special election this year.

Best guess now is that Poff will wind up 20 years in



Monday, Oct. 4, 1971 15

Washington, making him eligible for a full pension, by serving out his term and then not seek re-election next year when the 6th will have a "new face" as a result of congressional reapportionment.

Del. William M. Dudley of Lynchburg—member of football's Hall of Fame—also planned to seek the Democratic nomination for Congress after Poff's anticipated confirmation. He announced his candidacy but remained a candidate for re-election to the legislature.

Both Butler and Anderson were getting some good-na-

tured ribbing from their friends Sunday.

Lieutenant governor candidate George J. Kostel suggested, tongue in cheek, in opening a speech Sunday night that Democrats help Anderson by asking Congressman Poff to "reconsider..."

Should the White House nominate Poff for the 4th U.S. Circuit there could still be a special election this year.

But what clouds this prospect is whether Poff wants a lower court appointment and, even if he does, what the White House's attitude would be after he backed down from what insiders say was a certain nomination to the Supreme Court.

Some who have talked to Poff in his Washington office claim he told them last year that it was the Supreme Court or nothing. And there were some who speculated Sunday that even if he would have taken a Circuit Court appointment the furor he foresaw over a Supreme Court nomination may have killed his interest in both.

Both Butler and Anderson, long rivals in Roanoke politics despite the fact wholesale split-ticket voting kept both in Richmond, had begun to set up campaign organizations expecting to be running for Congress.

At one point it was anticipated Poff's nomination would come in time to get the special election on the ballot Nov. 2, general election day this year.

Now, more than likely, Butler and Anderson—or anyone else who wants to make the try—will have to wait until '72 when they will be caught up in the furor of a presidential election and a district made "strange" by reapportionment.

"Why did he do it?" was being asked wherever politicians gathered Sunday.

Those who have known Poff since his younger days, when he mingled more with people, accepted his stated reasons as the real reason.

Thousands of feet of television film and countless columns prepared for release when Poff's anticipated nomination was announced by President Nixon became a wasted effort with the congressman's announcement Saturday afternoon.

Network television crews were in the district last week along with top political reporters from the New York Times and other major dailies, including Los Angeles and St. Louis.

So far as it can be learned Poff did not discuss his withdrawal with anyone in the district before reaching a final decision.

Union Official's Letter
Called Crucial Blow to
Poff — Page 1.

'Sad Day in Virginia' Says
Shafra — Page 19.

State GOP Leaders Move To Unite Behind Shafran

By JAMES LATIMER

Virginia Republican leaders moved yesterday to put up a united campaign front for Del. George P. Shafran of Arlington, the GOP nominee for lieutenant governor in the Nov. 2 special election.

After a strategy conference in the office of Gov. Linwood Holton, these additions to the upper echelons of the Shafran campaign staff were announced:

John Pugh, recently assistant to the president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., as campaign manager.

Richard D. Obenshain of Richmond, one of the Virginia GOP's foremost conservatives, and Del. Arthur R. "Pete" Giesen of Staunton, chairman of the GOP caucus in the General Assembly, as vice chairmen.

Del. John N. Dalton of Radford will continue as the state campaign chairman a role he held in the successful pre-convention campaign to make Shafran the Republican nominee.

Obenshain headed the pre-convention effort for Shafran's leading opponent, Del. George Mason Green Jr. of Arlington,

and made a spirited nominating speech for Green at the GOP convention in Norfolk on Aug. 21.

In that speech, Obenshain struck a harmony note by saying the assembled Republicans were all friends, and "we'll all be better friends in November when we elect the first Republican lieutenant governor in the history of Virginia."

Dalton announced Obenshain's acceptance of the role of vice chairman to a meeting of the 3rd Congressional District Republican Committee at the First Presbyterian Church here last night.

Dalton said he was "very pleased" to have this "great Virginian" on the Shafran team. It "demonstrates the unity of the Republican party Behind George Shafran's Candidacy," Dalton said.

Victory Predicted

Shafran, meanwhile, said Obenshain's acceptance "solidifies the efforts of the Republican party and assures us of victory in November."

Holton and Shafran told reporters after yesterday's conference that it was a "very general overall strategy session" the first of the campaign,

and that it dealt with tentative plans for campaign timing and discussion of issues.

A previous engagement kept Obenshain from attending the conference, but among the participants was Pugh, a youthful campaigner who helped Holton in 1969 and served for several months after the Holton inauguration as a special assistant to the governor.

Others present at the talks with Holton, Shafran and Dalton were State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, Dels. Giesen, M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, Don E. Earman of Harrisonburg and Henry O. Lampe of Arlington; John Ritchie Jr., the governor's executive assistant, and Hal Short, a political campaign consultant with offices in Washington.

Aided Nunn, Moore

Short, who will take a professional part in the Shafran campaign, played a similar role in the successful campaigns of Govs. Louie B. Nunn of Kentucky and Arch A. Moore Jr. of West Virginia.

Both of Shafran's opponents in the Nov. 2 election will be in Richmond today. State Sen.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



Staff Photo By P. A. Gormus Jr.

G.O.P. BUTTON DEAL—Gov. Linwood Holton made a deal with Del. George P. Shafran of Arlington yesterday—a "Virginia Is for Lovers" button for a campaign button of Shafran, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor. In group are Del.

M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke (left), State Sen. James C. Turk of Radford, Shafran, Holton, Del. John N. Dalton of Radford, Arthur R. "Pete" Giesen Jr. and Del. Henry O. Lampe of Arlington.

Mansion Ready For The Holidays



Holtos Pose With Christmas Tree

Birds, balls and miniature musical instruments in gold adorn a 14-foot balsam fir tree at the Executive Mansion in Richmond. Gov. and Mrs. Linwood Holton paused for this picture by Amir M. Pishdad after James Powers of Roanoke completed the decorations.

The tree also bears crystal prisms and gold lace orna-

ments backed by tiny clear lights, and is placed in the mansion's ballroom. Powers also planned the holiday decor for other rooms there, assisted by Mrs. David B. Ayres of Richmond, formerly of Roanoke. The mansion is to be open Dec. 27 - 31 for special Christmas tours with candlelight tours scheduled for the first time on two of the five nights.



Landmark Photo by S. H. Ringo

Mrs. Linwood Holton and Her Children Gather Around the Formal Christmas Tree at the Governor's Mansion

With Mrs. Holton are Tayloe, 15 (standing), Dwight, 6, Anne, 13, and Woody, 12 (beside his mother)

Yule Tree Reflects Holtons' Musical Bent

By ETHEL STEAMAN
Landmark News Service
RICHMOND — Traditional decorations set the theme for Christmas 1971 at the governor's mansion except for the first family's formal tree, which is trimmed with the Holton family's musical bent in mind.

The towering balsam fir "downstairs" tree was dressed in gold and white by Roanoke decorator James Powers.

Golden musical instruments and decorative balls are interspersed among life-size white song birds from the tall tree's ornamented crest to its spreading lower branches.

Clear white lights twinkle through the tree limbs, accenting the gold-and-white theme.

"Mr. Powers decorated the formal tree with the family's

musical interests in mind," explained Mrs. Linwood Holton.

All but the youngest of the four Holton children—Dwight, who turned 6 on Dec. 18—have had musical training or dabble at playing for their own enjoyment.

Tayloe, the oldest at 15, has studied piano seven years; Anne, 13, plays the violin, and Woody, 12, takes up the guitar "off and on," according to his family.

Elsewhere in the downstairs "public" portion of the mansion, the handiwork of Richmond art teacher Mrs. David Ayres emphasizes the traditional.

She has made lavish use of evergreens and poinsettias in arrangements around the two large marble fireplaces on the ground floor, and executed a

Williamsburg theme in the state dining room.

Arrangements of holly, heavily laden with red-ripe berries, are mixed with deep green magnolia leaves in silver jugs on a low sideboard beneath a portrait of Thomas Jefferson in the dining room.

On the long formal table are three heaping decorations of fruit laced with the dark green of boxwood. A pineapple, the symbol of welcome, tops the center piece arrangement.

A traditional bough of mistletoe tied with red ribbon hangs from the lintel at the threshold of the dining area.

The red velvet bow picks up the red in the ribbon around the main entrance to the mansion, Mrs. Holton noted.

Inside, the front door is draped with a swag of white pine boughs interlaced with

red velvet-covered apples, grapes and pears.

Banked red poinsettias, grown by the women prisoners at Goochland, fill the fireplaces and line portions of the downstairs hallways, which bisects the first floor from front door to dining room.

A creche which has been in the Holton family since before the children came along adds a personal touch to the otherwise professional decorations downstairs.

The nativity scene, set, on a chest in the entrance hall, was sent to Mrs. Holton from Germany by a brother. She has added pieces to the set by special order from Germany in the years since.

The Holton's personal Christmas tree, upstairs, secluded from the prying eyes of the public, is a lush white pine similar to many which

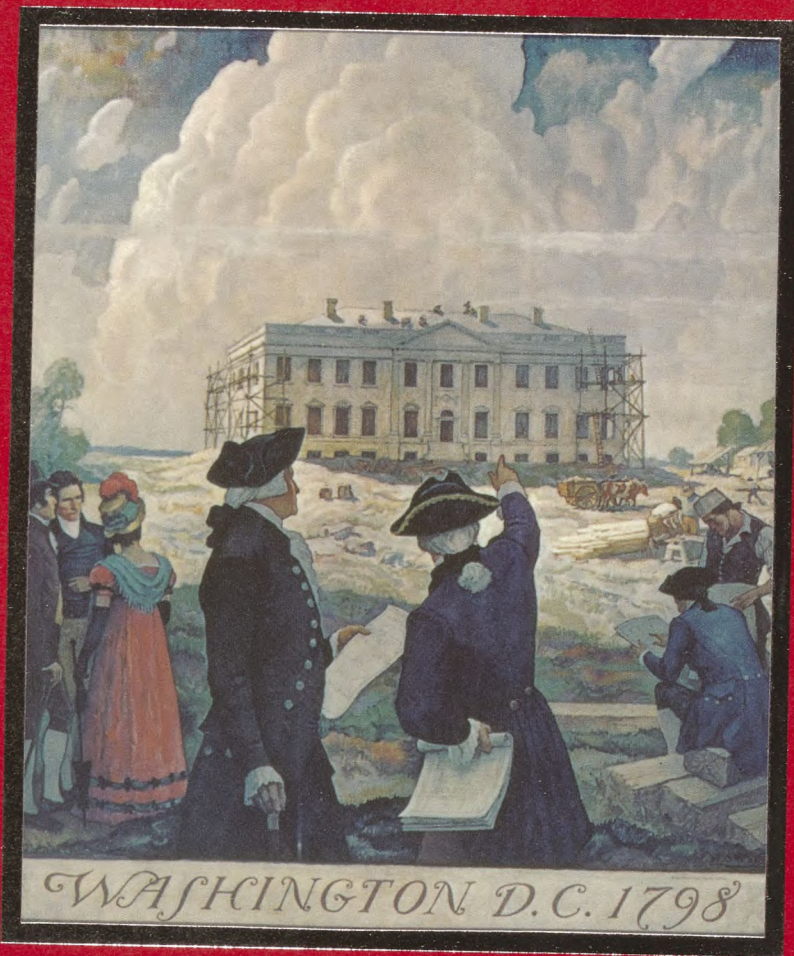
adorn homes throughout the Old Dominion during this holiday season.

That family tree, a gift of Mrs. Joane Tannehill of Staunton, was decorated by the Holton youngsters in the traditional manner—multicolored balls, lights and tinsel.

*Merry
Christmas*

*Best Wishes for a
Happy New Year*

Governor and Mrs. Linwood Holton



WASHINGTON D.C. 1798



*With all best wishes
from our family
for a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year*

The President and Mrs. Nixon





Butler Lashes Out at Drugs

Caldwell Butler today struck out at "America's greatest enemy — the drug trafficker."

In another of his prepared statements, Butler, Republican candidate for Congress in the 6th District, said the FBI really ought to be brought into the fight against the drug traffic.

Butler criticized the 92nd Congress, which recently adjourned, for "failing to move quickly enough to support President Nixon's antidrug program."

He said Congress cut \$15 million from President Nixon's supplemental request for the drug program and rejected his request for \$42.5 million for work at the source of the drug problem overseas.

"If I am elected," said Butler, "I pledge that I will fight to get the pusher off the street and into jail."

"This is the way to stop drugs from spreading all over our country. I will support

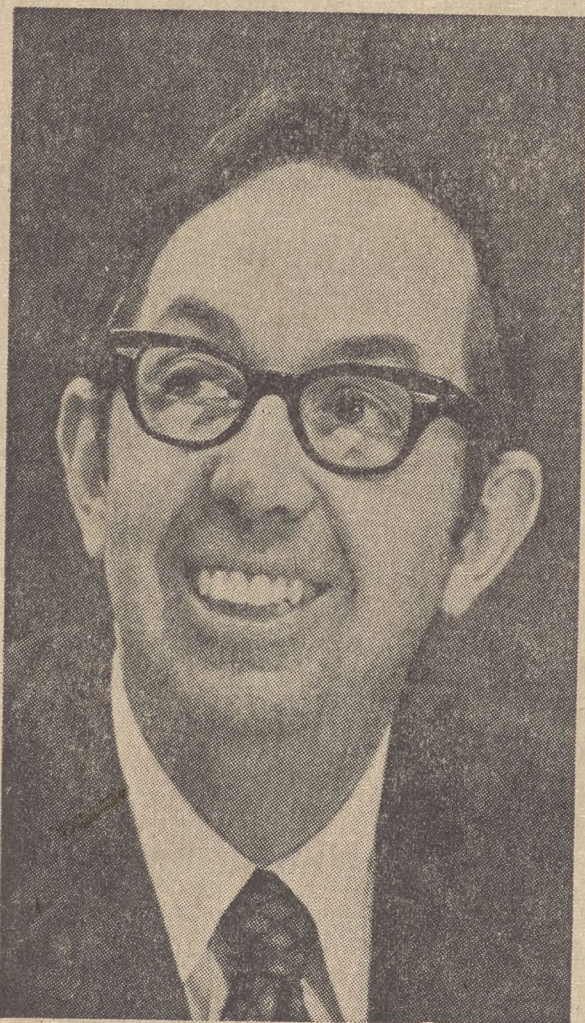
legislation regardless of what party may have introduced the bill."

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Wednesday, November 1, 1972

5

Caldwell Butler on Crime / Drug Abuse

Paid Political Advertisement



Strengthen our police, improve our laws, crack down on drug traffic

More than ever before in history—more than we would have dreamed possible a decade ago—American people are being robbed, beaten, raped, kidnaped, and murdered.

There is no secret about the single greatest cause of this terrifying increase in depravity and criminal corruption. We all know that tens of thousands of young Americans—and thousands who are not so young—have turned to crime of all kinds to support drug habits costing as much as \$100 a day.

President Nixon has initiated a broad effort to deal with this problem. I back him wholeheartedly in his drive to strengthen police departments and unshackle them from radically "liberal" court decisions that discourages and otherwise deters them from doing their job. I especially commend and will fully support his efforts to stamp out criminal drug traffic and rehabilitate those who have become addicted.

Butler for Congress You'll know he's there.

Paid for by Butler for Congress Campaign Committee, Richard E. Martin, treasurer.

Nixon Winning Crime Fight, Butler Says

M. Caldwell Butler, Republican candidate for the 6th District's seat in Congress, said Tuesday President Nixon has waged a successful fight against crime and the next national emphasis in law enforcement ought to be on judicial and rehabilitation reform.

Butler said national statistics on crime show that serious crime slowed to 1 per cent during the first half of the year.

"This is not good enough," Butler said in a statement, "but it compares to a rise of 122 per cent under the previous Democratic administrations."

Butler, citing federal aid to law enforcement and other steps taken in the fight against crime by the Nixon administration, said action must be taken "to see that courts can cope with the burdens facing them and that we reform the correctional system as part of the war on crime."

Butler, saying he will support improvements of prison facilities, correctional systems and rehabilitation programs, added the "correctional system should educate and rehabilitate so that we do not merely return more knowledgeable criminals to the street."

R.T. Wed Nov 1

Nixon, Spong and Butler Win College Election

CLIFTON FORGE — President Nixon, Sen. William B. Spong Jr. and 6th District Republican congressional candidate M. Caldwell Butler were favored by students at Dabney S. Lancaster Community College in a mock election Wednesday.

Nixon received 99 votes, Democratic nominee George S. McGovern received 63, Socialist Labor Party nominee

Louis Fisher got four, and American Party standard-bearer John Schmitz received three.

Spong received 106 votes to 50 for Republican candidate William L. Scott and two for independent Horace Henderson.

Butler edged out Democrat Willis Anderson and Independent Democrat Roy White, polling 58 votes to 52 for Anderson and 47 for White.

White Accuses Anderson Of Avoiding 2 Issues

Roy White, an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th District, Wednesday accused Democratic nominee Willis M. Anderson of avoiding two campaign issues.

White charged that Anderson refuses to say for whom he will vote in the presidential race, and has been silent about his position on a national right-to-work law.

"Mr. Anderson, throughout this campaign, has talked about talking about the is-

sues," White said. "Yet, when it comes to the major questions, Mr. Anderson claims a 'right to secrecy.'"

"No one questions Mr. Anderson's right to keep secret on any or all of his thoughts as a private citizen," White said. "However, Mr. Anderson is running for high office.

"In every real sense, by refusing to answer at least two major questions, Mr. Anderson has forfeited his claim to be a responsible candidate."

Butler Attacks Cut in Drug Budget

Caldwell Butler, Republican candidate for Congress in the 6th District, Wednesday criticized the last session of Congress for "failing to move quickly enough to support President Nixon's antidrug program."

Butler in a prepared campaign statement said the resources of the FBI should be used in the fight against drug traffic.

Butler said his proposal is not intended as criticism of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs set up in

the Justice Department in 1968 as the prime agency interest in drugs.

But, Butler declared, "Since it is obvious that underworld figures are using all their forces, talents and organization to traffic and sell drugs, the time has come to take another step and get the FBI into the fight."

The last Congress, Butler said, cut \$15 million from Nixon's supplemental request for drug control funds and rejected a request for \$42.5 million for work at the sources of drugs overseas.

Elect Anderson

THE VOTERS of the 6th District should consider what type of congressman they want, and in order to do that we should look at the personalities and capabilities of the two principal candidates.

Both men are, as the newspapers have editorially pointed out, equally capable and intelligent, so there is no need to attempt to compare these attributes. Caldwell Butler, however, has spent his entire political life as a representative of a minority party, hence his entire political experience has been in opposition!

Mr. Butler is at his forensic and sarcastic best when he is opposing something. In fact, he frequently becomes carried away with sarcastic quips about his opposition and is well known for his ability to make people mad! I feel that this is a poor way to win accomplishments in legislative bodies, and it is substantiated by the lack of legislative enactments passed as a result of his sponsorship during his tenure in the state legislature.

On the other hand, Willis M. Anderson is well known for his friendly, courteous and responsive attitude even in debate. He does not stoop to name calling, but relies on logical and intelligent answers to positions which he feels are not valid. There is no doubt that Wick Anderson was one of the most popular men in the state legislature. He has a tremendous ability to inspire confidence, win friends and get the job done!

In short, I believe that the 6th District needs a congressman who can get things done, rather than a congressman who is known largely for his wisecracks at the expense of others. I urge, therefore, that the voters of the 6th District send Willis M. Anderson to Congress.

Roanoke

HOLMAN WILLIS JR.

Butler's Qualities

I'VE KNOWN Caldwell Butler personally since he was a boy growing up in my neighborhood, professionally since the days he finished law school, and politically since he was first elected to the Virginia House of Delegates 10 years ago and I have never found in him anything that cannot in every way be respected and trusted.

He has intelligence, integrity, and experience, and can be depended on to get all the facts wrapped up and buttoned-down, think things all the way out, and then apply sound judgment in the best interest of all concerned. During the years I've known him, I've seen him arrive at many of the convictions he stands for, but never once have I known him to start with a prejudice.

He is a moral man with a sense of humility that is real, and rare, and good to see—a man who can shake the hand of a President "without losing the common touch." With respect to this last point, it should be remembered that he is a man already known and respected by the administration—an advantage for Virginians that can't be emphasized too much. While Butler will oppose every unnecessary federal ex-

penditure, if federal facilities or projects are deemed necessary, he will see to it that the Sixth District receives its fair share.

I support Caldwell Butler because he is the kind of man the Sixth District needs in Congress.

ARNOLD SCHLOSSBERG

Roanoke

Semantics Game

MR. WILLIS Anderson's spot TV ad based on the theme that "Government is not a game" is amusing in many respects. I could not agree more but I would also like to point out to Mr. Anderson that government is not a game of semantics either.

I translate his "Government is not a game" statement to: "I cannot support McGovern, my Democrat running mate for president, and therefore want no part of him." Is Mr. Anderson saying that were he supporting McGovern that he would be bound by every single policy, issue, program etc. advocated by McGovern and therefore since he did not want to be bound found it more honorable to go it alone because "I am not a team man"?

Living in rural Southwest Virginia all these years, Mr. Anderson should know that the word "team" also means that people are pulling together. It is not just a group of individuals who play a game. When mules were common carriers a generation ago they were often hitched together, two or more to the same wagon, and called a team, and one mule would often learn that if he held back just a little on the traces, the other mule or mules did most of the work. When you had a good team all or both pulled together.

Which brings me to this point. What is Mr. Anderson's party affiliation? Is he a Democrat? None of his signs or ads identify him as such and yet I distinctly remember his running as a Democrat at the Sixth District convention in Staunton and winning the nomination partly on the basis of his statement that he would support the Democrat nominee for president when nominated at Miami Beach.

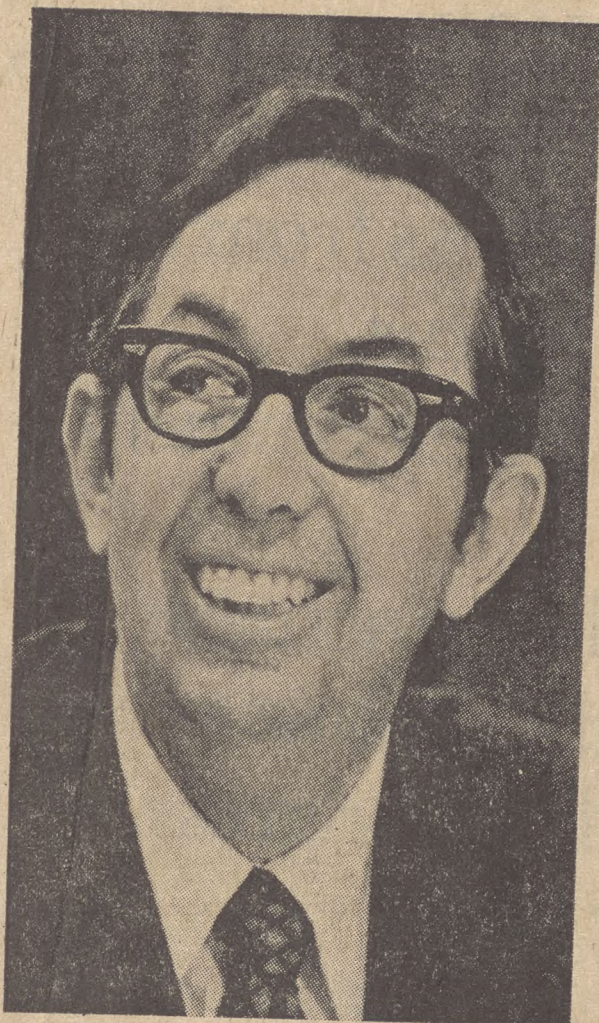
Mr. Butler identifies himself as a Republican and Mr. White calls himself an Independent Democrat but Mr. Anderson does not identify his party affiliation or lack of it. How can loyal Democrats support a man who is so ashamed of his party's nominee for president that he cannot or will not identify himself as one of their own in his speeches, literature or TV ads?

WILLIAM E. BOBBITT
Rockbridge Baths

Thur. Nov. 2, 72

Paid Political Advertisement

Caldwell Butler on Older Americans



*The country they stood by
must stand by them*

Elderly Americans, most of them productive members of our society for many years, have earned our help in assuring that their later years will be years of contentment and dignity, with greater opportunities for direct participation in the activities of our society.

We share the concern expressed by President Nixon for older Americans. The last four years have seen substantial improvements in benefits, including a 50 per cent rise in Social Security payments.

In the years ahead, we must work to further protect the security of our senior citizens by tying Social Security benefits to the cost of living, fighting inflation, removing unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles to receipt of benefits, raising the ceiling on earnings limitations, improving Medicare and protecting private pension rights.

Butler for Congress You'll know he's there.

Paid for by Butler for Congress Campaign Committee, Richard E. Martin, treasurer.

Thurs. Nov. 2

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Caldwell Butler on Gun Control



*Law-abiding people would pay for it;
criminals would laugh at it*

I oppose any law which would require registration, licensing or confiscation of firearms by the Federal Government. The law-abiding citizen will comply with such laws; the criminal will not. Such legislation could only result in senseless harassment of the law-abiding gun owner and increased federal expense.

If gun laws are to be effective in reducing crime, they should be directed at the criminal rather than the gun. I therefore support legislation imposing mandatory penalties for the possession of a firearm in the commission of a crime.

I also support legislation which would ban the manufacture and/or sale of the infamous weapon known as the "Saturday Night Special", provided that such legislation could protect the right of citizens to purchase safe, reliable firearms for sporting purposes and for the protection of their homes and families.

Butler for Congress You'll know he's there.

Paid for by Butler for Congress Campaign Committee, Richard E. Martin, treasurer.

Err, Nov, 3, '72



